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VOL. V

NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1919

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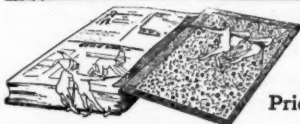
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Prosperity and the Loan

It is not disputed that the United States owes money for supplies purchased to carry on the war (the bills for April alone were \$1,420,000,000), and if the Government fails to obtain money through the Victory Loan for the payment of these bills, it must raise the amount either by increased taxation, with the accompanying burdens upon the people and trade, or the war loans to foreign nations must be called.

It is not likely that the Government will further handicap trade by increasing the taxes, already burdensome. On the other hand if Europe is called upon to pay its obligations to the United States at this time, the war-stricken countries will be unable to buy our products. Without a European market to provide an outlet for our finished products, the production of American manufactures, as pointed out by the Foreign Trade Council at its recent Chicago meeting, would soon exceed the demand and stagnation in American business would follow, resulting in non-employment and hard times.

By subscribing to the Victory Loan to the full amount called for, American manufacturers and business men in general will contribute the funds needed, the Government will not be obliged to increase taxes, trade conditions will continue to improve, Europe will buy here more liberally, and the prosperity of the United States will be assured.

Insidious Trade Methods

A bulletin is being circulated in South America, evidently under German auspices, which calls the attention of merchants to the opportunity to obtain German goods, declaring that the "General Union of Makers and Exporters of Manufactured Commodities" is now in a position to deliver goods which the foreign merchants cannot get anywhere else. The Germans, says the circular, were "able to save from destruction large stocks of raw materials and manufactured articles, of an inestimable value; these stocks remain at the exclusive disposition of our merchants and manufacturers."

The liar who wrote the circular says with unblushing and insolent effrontery that "the brutal and inhuman methods of the Allies in France and Belgium compelled the Germans to remove practically all the machinery from those regions, and they will therefore be able to meet the demands of merchants for supplies as soon as satisfactory peace terms are arranged."

And there are many more prevaricators at home like him, who can only be suppressed by eternal

vigilance and immediate publicity, warning business men of the insidious propaganda and pointing out the grotesque absurdity of the claims made to stimulate German trade.

Credit Terms in Export Trade

In connection with plans for export trade there is an important problem to which reference has been made many times by leading financial institutions of the country, that is the question of longer credits. American houses are quite familiar with terms of credit that have been granted by various countries enjoying an extensive export business but owing to the fact that during the war many foreign merchants were forced to buy in the United States, some of our merchants have endeavored to introduce the credit methods of this country. The time has arrived, however, when different conditions must be met, and merchants and manufacturers should become reconciled to this fact. Our problem is to find and maintain markets that will readily absorb the increased production of American industries.

Co-operation by the Government as well as banking institutions is assured the American exporter, manufacturer, and merchant, and there is little doubt that those wishing to export will be able to obtain financial accommodation. So much has been written regarding terms of payment extended by merchants of other countries to their customers that it is not necessary to go into detail as to acceptable terms. Of course, it will be necessary under present conditions to consider the entirely differently financial conditions existing in some countries to which merchants will be interested in shipping.

Demand for Raw Materials

The optimist is still on top, and he is there to stay. Business conditions have decidedly improved and for the first time in many months the large consumers of raw materials have not only appeared in the market as buyers of spot goods, but have been quite willing to place orders for future delivery, including materials from foreign countries.

The engagement of materials for stated positions is not as easily arranged as was believed possible, bottoms in many shipping lanes not being available for some time hence. Within a short time, supplies of raw materials on spot will not greatly exceed the demand. Therefore faith and confidence are more than ever in order, whether your requirements be small or large. The time is approaching when future requirements must be calculated upon. This will help you as well as the other fellow. It is a live and let live proposition, no matter how you view it.

The sale of bay rum in West Virginia, except when denatured, is in violation of the state prohibition law, according to notification sent to all druggists in that state by State Tax Commissioner Hallaman.

He saved your country—it's up to you to pay the bills!

BILLS OF LADING MUST BE UNIFORM

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, May 6—The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the bill of lading case is in three parts, the first section dealing with the domestic bill, the second with the export bill and the third with the shipment of live stock. The Commission orders the standardization of bills of lading for use in both domestic and export commerce. This uniform bill must be adopted upon all lines of all carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce.

The Commission holds that the provision that the measure of the carrier's liability shall be computed on the basis of the value of the property at time and place of shipment is in contravention of the Cummins amendment and therefore null and void, is extremely important in its effect upon the adjustment of claims for loss, damage and injury to property.

The provision is ordered to be stricken in its entirety from the terms and conditions of the domestic bill. On the contrary a similar provision is permitted to be retained in the export bill because the Cummins amendment is held not to be applicable to traffic destined to non-adjacent foreign countries.

EXPECTS FURTHER PRICE REDUCTIONS

We are not prepared to accept the doctrine that the present price-level is a permanent one, says the National City of Bank of New York. It must not be forgotten that many features of the present situation are abnormal. It is not to be supposed that the present state of turmoil will always exist in Europe or that Russia, Roumania and Hungary have ceased forever to export foodstuffs.

Industry has not been resumed in Europe; a large percentage of the population is idle or engaged in simply getting ready for regular production. They are waiting for repairs to be made and for raw materials to be had. Sooner or later these people will be producing for the market, and when they do the prices of many goods will fall.

When Europe becomes more nearly self-supporting in food stuffs, agricultural products will come down, and since the cost of these and other necessities are the basis of all industrial costs the effects will be widespread. Making full allowance for all other influences which will tend to maintain high costs, we do not believe that farm products will stay at war prices permanently, or that all other prices will stay up when farm products have declined.

CHEMISTS' CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual election of the Chemists' Club was held on Wednesday. The candidates were Ellwood Hendrick, president; J. R. M. Klotz, secretary; Henry M. Toch, treasurer; and Edward Weston and Allen Rogers, trustees. There was no opposition to this ticket, and the tellers, C. B. Zabriskie, of the Pacific Coast Borax Co.; Eugene Merz, of Heller & Merz; and David Wesson, of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., were able to announce the result early in the evening. There were two candidates for first vice president. Victor G. Bloede was elected second vice president.

Harrison E. Howe, of Boston, will read a paper on "American Scientific Glass, the Reward of Research," before the American Chemical Society on Friday, May 9. Dr. Arthur L. Day, C. D. Fulton, F. Gelstharpe, Carl W. Keuffel, Harry Rosenthal, and Dr. A. V. Bleining, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, will take part in the discussion.

War Story of Sulphuric Acid

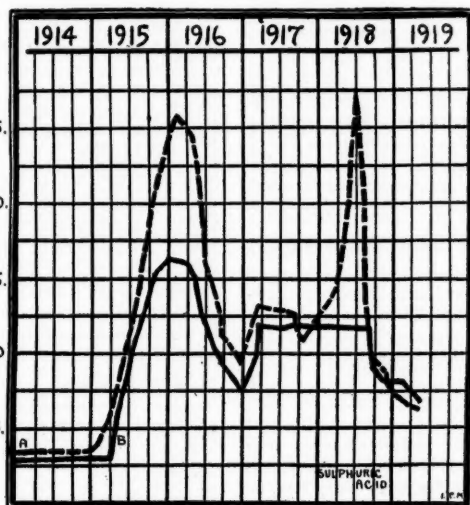
*Demand for Supplies for Making Explosives
Jumps Price from \$8.00 to \$80.00 per Ton*

SULPHURIC acid which may well be termed the mother of industry, since the industrial life of a country is generally judged by the amount of sulphuric acid consumed, has, along with many other heavy chemicals, been affected by the unusual price fluctuations caused by the extremely heavy war demand throughout the world conflict. This was especially true of the 66 degree which has probably stood out more prominently in the field of industry than any other heavy chemical during the last five years. While the demand for this acid was always in excess of many other chemicals, never was its necessity so vital to the industrial world as during the war. Owing to the tremendous demand created by the manufacture of war materials, this acid sold up to \$80 a ton in the latter part of June, 1918, as compared with \$8.00 a ton four years ago. Other grades likewise soared to figures many times that recorded in peace times.

Production In 1914

The output of sulphuric acid in 1914, reduced to 50 degrees Baume, was 24,163,331 short tons.

Producers continued to quote around \$8.00 a ton, with prices a shade higher among dealers, throughout the entire year and no material change was noticeable until in July, 1915, when the real effects of foreign demand began to tell on the acid situation. At this time first hands had advanced their price to about \$12 and dealers were holding at 100 per cent higher. This upward tendency of prices continued owing to the extraordinary heavy buying interest displayed by foreign consumers because of the extensive use of this acid in the manufacture of explosives and other materials used in warfare, and September found the output heavily sold ahead with spot stuff among second hands in the neighborhood of \$35. During October, November and December, owing to the extreme scarcity of spot material and the heavy shipments,



A—Open Market Price
B—Contract Price

6,895,635 pounds. From July to the close of the year the situation was easy and December found prices at a lower level than at any time during the year. However, this decline was short-lived and by the last of January, 1917, in spite of new factories and the new sources of supply together with the increased number of sellers in the market, the contract price stiffened up as well as the spot situation and quotations closed the month at \$26 to \$30.

Another Upward Movement

The situation then tightened up owing to difficulty in securing pyrites from Spain, the higher cost of crude materials and the advance in the price of sulphur, together with the abnormal demands from consumers. The price soared until May found the producers quoting \$37, and dealers asking \$40 for spot goods which were extremely scarce. In June the situation remained unchanged, except for the fact that second hands were the only ones in the market, as the majority of producers were sold out. From this time on, prices held around \$35 and \$40 for first and second hand offerings, until September when stocks were a little easier in the open market at \$32 a ton. From this period until the end of the year prices con-

Price Changes of 66 degree Sulphuric Acid For Five Years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1914 Manufacturers	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Second Hands	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
1915 Manufacturers	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	40.00
Second Hands	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	50.00
1916 Manufacturers	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	45.00	38.00	30.00	28.00	25.00	22.50	22.50
Second Hands	80.00	75.00	75.00	65.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	36.00	30.00	25.00
1917 Manufacturers	26.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Second Hands	30.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	32.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
1918 Manufacturers	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Second Hands	40.00	50.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	80.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
1919 Manufacturers	25.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Hands	22.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

the market was tight, with first hands quoting close to \$40 and second hands \$50.

During January, 1916, prices continued to climb, and the scarcity of spot material was so noticeable that dealers were asking close to \$80 a ton, and manufacturers had advanced their price to \$45. Producers held to these prices through February and March, but the situation was somewhat easier in April when makers were quoting slightly under \$50, and dealers \$65. At this period the market weakened, following the arrival of an increased number of sellers as well as makers, and freer supplies drove the price down to about \$40 in July. Exports for July, 1916, alone totaled

tinued upward to \$40 where December market closed

With the opening of 1918, the extraordinary demand of ammunition makers for this acid made it practically impossible for outside consumers to obtain a price on future shipments, while most of the output was going into Government hands at a price between \$30 and \$35 a ton. However, resale lots were found in scant supply through February. March and April at \$40 to \$50 per ton. June 1918 was marked by one of the most spectacular movements ever recorded in the history of this particular acid, when from approximately \$50 at the beginning of June, the price soared in two weeks to close to \$80.

The contract price during this month was \$30 to \$35 a ton and it was almost impossible for an outside consumer to secure a future price, as practically all stocks were bought up by the Government.

In July the Government stepped in and set the price at \$28 f. o. b. and these prices held until September when another adjustment was made at \$25 which continued until the end of the year.

The early part of January found manufacturers closing contracts over 1919 at Government prices. In February the trend was downward and in April quotations were near \$20—second hands a shade lower.

It is interesting to note that from a production of about 300,000 tons of acid per month, reduced to 50 degrees Baume at commercial and by-product plants in the east in 1914, the output steadily increased during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 until it reached about 525,000 tons a month. While the entire output of sulphuric acid in the United States in 1914, reduced to 50 degrees Baume was 24,163,331 short tons, at the signing of the armistice the manufacturing capacity had reached approximately 9,600,000 tons per year.

CHANGES IN NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.

Edward V. Peters became head of The New Jersey Zinc Company Sales Department May 1, succeeding H. G. Clopper whose resignation took effect on that date. The new incumbent enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man to fill that position, an important one because of the volume and wide scope of that Company's business.

Mr. Peters has been trained along lines which peculiarly fit him for his new responsibilities. Besides having held the position of assistant general sales manager in The New Jersey Zinc Company for more than three years, his earlier positions in purchasing departments have given him an insight into business from another angle. When Mr. Peters first came to New York City eighteen years ago he became connected with the Manhattan Railway Company, being employed in the electrical construction department. About that time J. G. White and Company engaged Mr. Peters to install an elaborate purchasing system. Later he accepted a position in the purchasing department of The New Jersey Zinc Company.

During the war The New Jersey Zinc Company was especially active in serving not only the United States Government, but the Allied Governments as well, and much of Mr. Peters' time has been spent in connection with this work. He passed the winter of 1916-1917 in Europe and much of the time during the last year and a half, he has been in Washington.

Mr. Peters accompanied President Edgar Palmer on a business trip to Europe early this year. They returned with the belief that too much must not be expected in the immediate future from the war torn nations of Europe in the way of export business, although they regard fundamental business conditions in America as sound, and anticipate, when readjustments are completed, a period of great prosperity.

DRUG TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LOAN

Subscriptions to the Victory Loan are being received more rapidly and some amounts are encouragingly large, but the total is far below the amount allotted to the drug and chemical trades. Here are the subscribers for the week:

Dr. E. B. Bronson.....	\$10,000	473 Physicians	336,800
Dr. Theo. F. Heller....	1,000	Wing & Evans.....	100,000
National Lead Co.....	500,000	Wm. M. Hubbard, M.D.	5,000
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.	110,000	Schiffelin & Co.....	20,000
John Anderson	50,000	McKesson & Robbins,	
Emile Pfizer	50,000	Inc.	25,000
Standard Varnish Wks.	50,000	Patterson, Boardman &	
Franklin Black	10,000	Knapp	25,000
George A. Anderson.....	5,000	Linman & Kemp	50,000
Thos. Leeming & Co.,		Richard Coulston Co....	5,000
Employees	3,500	Kolle Color & Chemical	
Samuel W. Sann, D.D.S.	1,500	Co., Inc.	25,000
E. I. duPont De Nemours & Co.....	1,000,000	McGraw Hill Co., Inc..	10,000
Mills Sturtevant, M.D.	1,350	West Disinfecting Co..	67,000
Alexander Lambert, M.D.	1,000	Semet Solvay Co.....	125,000
Fred Wise, M.D.....	1,000	By Products Coke Corp.	50,000
Silas F. Hallock, M.D.	15,500	Union Carbide & Carbon	
Leopold Stiegler, M.D.	5,000	Co.	1,000,000
Howard C. Taylor, M.D.	5,000	Devoe & Reynolds Co.,	
James D. Voorhees, M.D.	25,150	Inc.	15,000
Peters, White & Co.,	50,000	Hayden Chemical Works	25,000
Binney & Smith Co.,		H. D. Ruhm—add.	12,000
Employees	7,500	W. C. Deane, M.D.....	12,000
Joseph Wachas	10,000	Benj. T. Whitmore, M.D.	27,800
James B. Homer, Inc....	15,000	Silas F. Hallock.....	15,500
Louis Leavitt & Co.....	35,000	John E. Weeks, M.D....	20,000
H. D. Ruhm—additional	10,000	W. C. Deane, D.D.S....	12,600
Atlas Powder Co.....	154,000	M. Winburn	25,000
Newton M. Shaffer.....	20,000	Rockhill & Victor	5,000
Roessler & Hassbacher		George Lueders & Co.,	
Chemical Co.	60,000	and employees	60,850
Roessler & Hassbacher		H. Lieber & Co., Inc.,	
Chemical Co., add....	140,000	and employees'	7,000
Newskin Co.....	5,000	Pyrene M'fg. Co.....	250,000
		Innes & Co.....	10,000
		Saml. Swift, M.D.....	5,500

William S. Gray, chairman of the committee, said:

"The Victory Loan campaign is now nearly finished and the chemical, drug, paint and allied trades are still very far behind their allotment. It was known by the Secretary of the Treasury, before the terms of the Victory Loan were announced, that this would be the last war fund to be raised by a widespread popular campaign and the various details such as the rate, the maturity date, and the tax exempt features, were made to meet the conditions existing in the investment market to-day, in order that those who had made large war profits might invest in a bond with absolute security and nothing to pay out of the income in taxes.

"Including this Victory Loan, the United States Government has sold \$21,474,322,500, but its credit is good for many times that amount, and the principal reason the bonds of the former issues are selling below par is because it was believed that an endless number of issues would be offered. This condition is changed now that the war is over, and those who have taken the former issues will soon see a return to parity, while those who buy the Victory Loan should find a profit on their investment."

The total subscriptions to May 6 were \$11,795,850.

Bids on the United States Government picric acid plant at Brunswick, Ga., will be opened on May 20, the War Department announces. The plant consists of a 2,000-acre tract on which are located all the necessary buildings for its operation, including a power plant and dwellings for officers and workmen, some partly completed.

Expenditures of the United States for war and administration purposes during the last two years amount to \$30,500,000,000. Of this amount \$9,000,000,000 comprises loans to the Allies. It is estimated that \$3,000,000,000 would be sufficient to cover Government needs during two years of peace.

Liberty Bonds built ships—Victory Bonds man them!

DR. SCHIEFFELIN SUES FOR \$100,000

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, president of Schieffelin & Co., has brought suit against Mayor John F. Hylan for \$100,000 for libel because of statements in a letter to Health Commissioner Copeland.

Dr. Schieffelin, in his complaint, says that he has been a resident of the city for fifty years, and since 1906 President of Schieffelin & Co. Dr. Schieffelin refers to the Mayor's letter written to Commissioner Copeland on April 15, asking the Commissioner to continue his drug crusade and hoping that with the co-operation of the police he would reach the wholesalers and manufacturers of narcotics. The Mayor described the plaintiff's firm as "one of the chief narcotic drug manufacturers and dealers in cocaine, heroin, morphine, and opium in New York." The letter concluded with the statement that "this administration compelled William Jay Schieffelin's drug company to comply with the law of this State."

The complaint asserts that the statements in the letter were wholly false and made by the Mayor "with actual malice, personal hatred, and toward the plaintiff and the Citizens Union, of which Dr. Schieffelin is chairman, with intent to injure plaintiff's reputation and business." He asserts that the Mayor has ignored a demand that the charges be retracted.

The Citizens' Union is an independent organization which has criticised many acts of the present municipal administration, especially the plan to change the method of keeping the records of criminals at Police Headquarters.

Exception is taken by the plaintiff to the portion of the letter which reads as follows:

"Schieffelin & Co., the firm of which William Jay Schieffelin is senior member and chairman of the Citizens' Union, a so-called reform political organization, is one of the chief narcotic drug manufacturers and dealers in cocaine, heroine, morphine and opium in New York. While Schieffelin & Co.'s drug concern is manufacturing and selling these dangerous habit forming drugs for financial gain, hundreds of our young men are using drugs and becoming addicts and committing crimes, some going insane. The police of this city are kept busy apprehending drug addicts who commit crimes as a result of its use."

Attention is called in the complaint to that portion of the Mayor's letter in which Mr. Hylan refers to a circular sent out by Mr. Schieffelin as chairman of the Citizens' Union for contributions to "promote sanity in the city government and to command respect for the law," and refers to the Citizens' Union as a "paper" and "bunk" organization.

VALUE OF THE MONTHLY STATEMENT

The elimination of monthly statements in the drug trade is attracting the attention of manufacturers who are gathering reports and opinions through the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. E. R. Squibb & Sons report that they find the statements are too valuable to be discontinued. As the average retail druggist is not an expert bookkeeper, he frequently loses his invoices with the result that when he remits at the end of the month or at the discount time, he forgets an item or two that he owes the house and then he finds next month that he is behind in one or two little items and, as he doesn't understand the reason, he demands a duplicate invoice. It was E. R. Squibb & Sons' experience that the work of getting out duplicate invoices more than made up for the work that was obviated by the elimination of the monthly statement. After three months trial, they are again sending out statements.

DR. SCHWEITZER SAID TO BE IN MEXICO

State Department Receives Information That Former Chief Chemist of The Bayer Co. Is Head of Propaganda System Across the Border—His Reported Death

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 6—The State Department has received a report that Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, formerly chief chemist of The Bayer Company, which was sold by the Alien Property Custodian to Sterling Products, Inc., in December, 1918, and who was said to have died of pneumonia on Sunday, December 23, 1917, at his home 410 Riverside Drive, New York, is alive, and under an assumed name is conducting German propaganda work in Mexico.

The report is circulated in official circles with such detail that it is generally believed to be founded upon investigations by the Secret Service. Suspicion was aroused at the time of Dr. Schweitzer's reported death because of the secrecy with which the funeral was conducted and the fact that many of Dr. Schweitzer's friends who called at the house to pay their respects were unable to gain admittance. It is said that Government agents were detailed on the case and obtained a permit to open the grave. A coffin was found, but the body was missing.

The announcement of Dr. Schweitzer's death was not made until a day or two after the date upon which he was said to have died of pneumonia. It was a great surprise to his friends that he was buried without opportunity for holding official services due to a man of his position. Dr. Hugo Liebler, who recognized this fact, attempted to hold a memorial meeting at the Chemists' Club, New York, but the club refused to allow the Germans to use the hall for that purpose.

Dr. Schweitzer was an active agent of the German government, although he was an American citizen. He was born in Germany in 1861, and was educated at Freiburg University and was a professor at Heidelberg for a time. He came to the United States in 1889, and became associated with The Bayer Co. When the Bureau of Investigation began its work for the Alien Property Custodian the discovery was made that the treasury of The Bayer Co. was one of the chief sources from which German propaganda funds in this country were derived.

The exposure of Dr. Schweitzer's efforts to buy up the entire American output of phenol, through a contract with the American Oil & Supply Co., which was the selling agency of the Edison works, made it almost certain that Dr. Schweitzer would be interned. Then was the time for disappearing. Since the further exposures concerning his relations with Dr. Heinrich Albert, now under secretary of state of Germany, Herr Bernhard Dernberg, minister of finance, Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, director of the Intelligence Section of the Foreign Office, and the Espionage and Propaganda Division, thirty chemists who were working with Dr. Schweitzer to undermine the American preparations for war, have been interned.

If Old Glory means anything to you, Buy Victory Liberty Bonds.

WATCH YOUR TAX*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington D. C., May 6—The Treasury Department has prepared three sets of regulations regarding revenue taxes. No. 1 covers taxes on sales by manufacturers and importers; the second list includes sales of works of art and jewelry; and the third list covers transportation charges.

The tax is levied on automobiles, automobile parts and accessories, musical instruments, sporting goods, chewing gum, cameras, photographic films and plates, candy, fire-arms, shells and cartridges, hunting knives, dirk knives and daggers electrical fans, thermos bottles, smokers' articles, slot machines, automatic weighing machines, liveries, hunting garments, fur goods, pleasure boats, toilet soaps and soap powders.

The tax ranges from 3 per cent on automobile trucks and wagons to 100 per cent on dirk knives and daggers.

The tax is available by the manufacturer producer or importer on sales made directly through him or by his agent. It is measured by the price for which the article is sold and not on the list price, where that differs from the sales price. If the price of a taxable article is increased to cover the tax the tax is on such increased price. The tax is payable on a sale whether the purchase price actually is collected. Discounts for cash or other discounts made subsequent to the sale can be deducted in computing the price for the purposes of the tax. Commissions to agents and other expenses of the sale are not deductible.

If articles sold are returned and the sale rescinded no tax is payable. If already paid it may be credited against the tax included in a subsequent monthly return.

The regulations define certain articles which are and are not taxable. Baseball, football and basketball trousers and shoes are taxable, but jerseys and sweaters are not taxable unless especially made or decorated in such a way as to identify them as part of a uniform. Gymnasium and playground apparatus are not taxable. The tax on sporting goods is 10 per cent.

The tax of 5 per cent on candy does not include cakes and pastry nor bitter chocolates, which need the addition of sugar to make them pleasing to the taste.

The tax does not attach to the sale of an article which is shipped to a foreign destination by the manufacturer himself or sold by him for export and exported by the purchaser.

The law requires that monthly returns and payment of the tax be made on or before the last day of each month covering all proceedings for the preceding month, the first return to cover all transactions after February 24, 1918, and before April 1, 1919.

The penalty for failure to make a return and pay the tax within the time prescribed is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and for wilful refusal a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for one year. If a manufacturer or other vendor misrepresents the tax he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

The tax on jewelry, whether real or imitation, is 5 per cent for which sold.

The tax on works of art is 10 per cent and is on the sale of such articles by any person other than the artist or to an educational institution or public art museum.

Payments of the transportation tax must be made on the following basis:

The tax on the transportation of persons is 8 per cent of the amount paid. It does not include the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips of less than thirty miles or for transportation the fare of which is less than 42 cents.

Trade Notes and Personals

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works has moved to 135 William Street.

Richard F. McCoart, assistant superintendent of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., for nearly fifty years, is dead.

Since the war Brazil and Argentina have established plants of their own for the production of soap, and have placed a duty of 70 per cent on imports.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co., has filed plans with the bureau of building, Buffalo, for a brick and tile laboratory and locker building. The cost will be \$14,500.

W. Lee Henry has been appointed advertising manager of the Ellis-Jones Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn. He will also edit the "Memphis Druggist," the company's house organ.

Arthur H. Rowe, formerly with the Heyden Chemical Works, will represent the New York Quinine and Chemical Works in the New England states, and New York City and state.

Germany is giving attention to the cultivation of medicinal herbs. The Hortus Society has offered a prize of \$250 for a chemical investigation of the constituents of Shepherd's purse.

The Anglo-California Aniline Dye Company has purchased the plant of the U. S. Aircraft Corporation at Redwood City, Cal., and will spend \$50,000 in making improvements. Aniline dyes and kindred products will be manufactured.

A tanning extract called "gametto," is to be manufactured at Miami, Fla., by Walter J. Lloyd, who has organized the Paltanic Tanning Extract Co. "Gametto" is to be sold as a substitute for gambier. It is made from the liquid found in palmetto roots.

A dyestuff salesman is offering aniline dyes put up in Chinese packages with Chinese labels, and containing circulars in the Chinese language. On the labels appears the words, "Actien Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Carlowitz & Co., Sole Agents." The Chinese paper package was enclosed in a tin can and German words were stamped on the can.

There is an excellent opportunity for marketing proprietary medicines in Spain, at the present time, according to J. Wallace Simpson, a British aviator interned at Cordoba, Spain. He says the possibilities for sales of packed specialties, especially toilet preparations are almost unlimited in the South of Spain owing to the prohibitive prices charged for French products.

The International Magnesite Products Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., with a capital stock of \$250,000 and offices have been opened at 623-625 South San Pedro Street, in the same building with the C. W. Hill Chemical Company. The officers of the new organization are: Dr. R. Schiffman, Pasadena, Cal., president; C. W. Hill, Los Angeles, Cal., vice-president; William M. Crouse, San Diego, Cal., secretary, and W. L. Hardin, Los Angeles, treasurer. The board of directors consists of the officers with E. Elias and J. Thomas, both of Los Angeles. Raw magnesite will be mined on Santa Marguerita Island and brought to the factories of the concern by its own boats.

Trade Acceptance vs. Open Account

Credit Customs of the Drug Trade on Trial Before the American Dye Manufacturers' Association

THE discussion of trade acceptances, which took place at the annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, between Howard Marshall, of Joseph Wild & Co., New York City, who spoke in the affirmative, and Webster King Wetherill, President of the Aldine Trust Company, Philadelphia, who took the negative side, was an important feature of the convention. While Mr. Marshall did not think the trade acceptance would replace the open book account in the immediate future, he expressed himself as convinced that it is an excellent medium for the purpose of bringing up to the discount standard, customers who are habitually slow pay. Incidentally, in this connection, he expressed himself as an advocate of competition in the price and quality of goods, but deplored competition in terms and dating which he deemed demoralizing.

Mr. Marshall distinguished between the promissory note and the trade acceptance by saying that the latter is a draft made by the seller upon the buyer, due at a date consistent with the terms of sale, whatever they may be, accepted by the buyer and payable at his bank. Contrary to a promissory note, it shows upon its face that it arises from a commercial transaction. It then becomes an instrument that is discountable at what the bankers call a "preferential rate," and it is the intention of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Marshall declared, that trade acceptances should be discounted at a preferential rate. (Mr. Wetherill denied this.)

Points In Its Favor

The trade acceptance, Mr. Marshall went on to say, improves the credit risk, because human nature will always live up to a written agreement more quickly than to a verbal agreement. It converts a large amount of money, he said, that is outstanding on one's books into liquidated assets.

Where extension of time is desired, Mr. Marshall explained, it is not proper to give another Trade Acceptance, but to accept the dealer's promissory note instead. The trade acceptance is looked upon and understood to be an agreement to pay at maturity and not an agreement to pay after maturity and it would be a fraud upon the Federal Reserve Board to undertake to renew an obligation of this kind by taking another Trade Acceptance because the man has not paid on the date of maturity but asks for more time, and, therefore, the proper instrument to use is the promissory note.

Where dealers buy at such frequent intervals as to make it impractical to issue a trade acceptance for each order, Mr. Marshall explained that the account should be taken at the end of the month, the average date of the bills determined, and a trade acceptance, attached to the monthly statement. To the objection of one of the delegates that this procedure does not get away from anything done heretofore, Mr. Marshall replied that there was an advantage in the use of the trade acceptance in such cases because, whereas under the old practice a firm's money would be tied up for a period of say sixty days, with the trade acceptance, they would be given an instrument that could be turned into cash immediately.

Speaking on the negative, Mr. Wetherill claimed that trade acceptances are evidence of a lack of fitting credit. They reflect on the party on whom they are drawn, he claimed, because as a matter of actual practice they are only drawn against parties who do not discount their bills, or fail to pay within the time allowed by the credit terms and such firms, he reminded his audience, are regarded as inferior credit risks. They reflect, also, he said, on the firm issuing them, because for such a concern to take Trade Acceptances from its customers and sell them on the street or to its bank is an indication that it has not sufficient credit for business requirements. Any house, he said in this connection, "whose requirements embodied credit quality can provide for its needs by its own single name paper." Therefore, he asserted, they are not first-class paper and not entitled to a preferential rate.

This method of financing a transaction, he said, is illogical, since the selling of the Trade Acceptance constitutes the financing of the buyer through the seller's bank, which may not be familiar with the buyer's standing or condition. The logical method, he said further, is for the buyer's bank to finance the purchase in the community where the goods are for sale. If the buyer cannot finance himself through his own community, he shows the weakness of his credit in that community by the issuance of trade acceptances.

Security May Disappear

In reply to the argument that trade acceptances should be regarded as preferred risks as representing definite commercial transactions, Mr. Wetherill stated that, since a trade acceptance can run for three or four months' time, during which period the merchandise in question may change hands three or four times, it is evident that, if trade acceptances were universally used, there might be easily three, four or in some cases half a dozen trade acceptances issued against the transfers of the same merchandise before the first trade acceptance matures, so that by the time half a dozen trade acceptances might be in the Federal Reserve Bank, the merchandise might be consumed. The security of the goods, therefore, would be simply trade acceptances issued in excess of the normal credit line, thus constituting an enormous inflation of inferior credit.

Mr. Wetherill flatly contradicted Mr. Marshall's statement that trade acceptances, as such, are given preferential rate by the Federal Reserve Board. It is not, he said, because of the trade acceptance of the merchant that he gets the preferential rate, but it is because of the endorsement of the bank which makes the trade acceptance in effect a banker's acceptance. He claimed that he had been unable to find any Federal Reserve Bank granting a preferential rate on Trade Acceptances as such.

Mr. Wetherill distinguished between the practice abroad, with respect to trade acceptances, and the practice that prevails in this country. In Europe, he said, that the merchant or manufacturer draws his paper on an acceptance house, and that the bank only buys the paper because of the standing of the Accept-

ance House and because of the fact that the endorsement of this house serves to guarantee the paper. In this country, he said, notes are usually sold to note brokers, who merely guarantee the correctness of the name. Trade Acceptances without the guarantee are not used in volume abroad, he claimed.

Defends Discount for Cash

Mr. Wetherill defended the discount for prompt pay system as sound in principle and as good practice because it differentiates between good credit customers and poor risks. He said further that if trade acceptances were generally adopted, and prompt payments thus eliminated, the average business would have about three times as much money tied up in its account, for, instead of prompt payment by discounting bills, the accounts would accumulate for three or four months in the form of trade acceptances, and instead of having his bills paid, getting the money and eliminating the credit risk, the seller would have about one fourth of the year's business outstanding among his customers in the trade acceptance form. If he sold the acceptances to his bank, he would have a contingent liability constituting an enormous hazard for, in stringent times, customers, whom he could not afford to refuse, would fall back on the seller to take care of a flood of trade acceptances, which, with his endorsement, he would be compelled to honor when he would be least able to provide for them.

In response to questioning at the close of his remarks, Mr. Wetherill stated that it is probably advisable to use the trade acceptance in the case of slow pay customers who do not meet the terms of sale.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO PAY TAXES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 6—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced an extension of time until May 31, for filing returns covering the period from February 25 to March 31, inclusive, for taxes imposed by several of the sections of the new revenue bill. The first returns for this period were due on or before April 30, but as it is impossible to have ready by this date the necessary blanks for filing these returns an extension of time has been granted as above. The April returns and the payment of taxes for that month are due at the same time. Where payment is not made until May 31, such action will not be deemed delinquent, but if delayed beyond that date the penalties provided by the law will be invoked by the Bureau.

This new order affects the payment of the ten per cent tax on the selling price of "all fermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral waters (carbonated or not carbonated), other carbonated waters or beverages and other soft drinks sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer in closed bottles or containers," and the tax of two cents per gallon assessed upon "all natural mineral waters or table waters sold in bottles or closed containers at over ten cents a gallon."

Under Section 900, in which the stores are interested, come chewing gum, cameras, photographic films and plates, candy, cigars and cigarette holders, automatic vending and weighing machines, smoking stands, toilet soaps and powders and thermos and thermostatic bottles and containers.

Since last autumn two-thirds of the potato starch in Japan has been exported to Europe, according to the "Japan Gazette." There are 25,000 tons still in Japan, of which 4,000 tons are in Yokohama and Kobe, and 3,000 tons in Otaru, the remainder being divided among other districts.

DEMAND GOOD ROADS AND MORE SHIPS

Speakers at U. S. Chamber of Commerce Convention Urge Federal Action—New Highway Commission Favored by Committee on Highways and Suggestions Approved by the Convention

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, Mo., May 5—Commerce and transportation were the chief topics discussed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States during the annual convention in St. Louis. The discussion was led by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, emphasized the need of a merchant marine fleet for the United States. He told how shipbuilders in the United States had asked for years that an adequate and efficient merchant marine be built to represent this country on the high seas, and how the work of ship building had been allowed to lapse, only to have the war show the need of the merchant marine. "And if this war has not taught the United States a lesson in regard to its lack of merchant marine," he said, "there is no further use for shipbuilders to talk about it."

Chairman Hurley made the statement that American shipyards soon must adopt a normal scale of shipbuilding prices, if the rejuvenated industry in this country is enabled to be sustained and thrive.

The transportation question was introduced by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads. Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, and Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, led the discussion.

The report of the Railroad Committee urges the return of the railroads to private ownership under more advantageous conditions for operation than in the past. The recommendations include power for the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix interstate rates where they affect interstate traffic, and to pass upon capital expenditures by the railroads. It is urged that competing lines be permitted to combine for service. The creation of a Federal transportation board, with power to co-ordinate rail, water and highway transportation, is suggested. A system of profit sharing is laid out which would compel the railroads to deposit excess profits to be expended at the direction of Congress in promoting the efficiency of the general railroad system.

The Committee on Highways, in its annual report, recommended that Federal funds be expended only on highways of a permanent type. The report urged establishment of a Federal highway commission to handle Government matters pertaining to highways and highway transportation, and to report to Congress a plan for continued Federal aid for State construction of highways beyond 1921, when the provisions of existing Federal aid laws become void. Substantial Federal appropriations for the construction and maintenance of a national highways system also is urged in the report, and continued appropriations for aid of States in building roads, with the proviso, applying over all, that no money shall be expended except for roads of a permanent type, with solid foundations and hard surface. Missouri, as is known, has recently substituted dirt road construction for a hard road law.

Addressing the foreign trade session John J. Broderick, assistant commercial adviser to Great Britain in the United States, announced that the present restric-

tions on the imports of American goods into Great Britain would be taken under definite advisement by the British Government on September 1 next, to determine whether these restrictions should be removed or modified.

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the recommendation of the Committee on Highways for a Federal Highway Commission. The following resolutions among others were also adopted:

"We recommend consideration of revision of all Federal laws dealing with business conditions, to the end that by proper readjustment of their provisions, and of the functions of Federal agencies, industry and commerce in the United States may clearly know, at all times, their powers, rights, limitations, and obligations.

"It is essential that our Government should scrupulously refrain from entering any of the fields of transportation, communication, industry, and commerce, or any phase of business when it can be successfully undertaken and conducted by private enterprise. Any tendency of Government to enter such fields should be carefully weighed in the light of its possible effect upon the genius of our Constitution.

"The stimulation and development of the nation's international trade is vital to the country's prosperity and the solution of its economic and industrial problems. The members of this chamber, with all business, agricultural and industrial associations and organizations, should direct the attention of their members to the importance of this subject, and the necessity for encouragement and support of all measures which will facilitate and enlarge American trade with other countries, extending American banking and insurance to accompany and supplement the foreign enterprises of American commerce, and provide adequate cable and wire facilities."

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO'S EARNINGS LOWER

The General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent on common stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 22. For the quarter ended March 31, 1919, the company reports total profits of \$1,777,114. This amount is less than the earnings for the corresponding quarter in 1918, by \$1,052,058. After deductions for payment of taxes, allowance for depreciation, etc., the surplus for the quarter just ended amounts to \$553,605. In 1918, the surplus for the first quarter was larger by \$892,058. A comparative statement for the quarter under consideration follows:

	1919	1918
Total profits	\$1,777,114	\$2,829,172
Dividends, ins., fund, etc.....	623,509	633,509
Balance	\$1,153,605	\$2,195,663
Res. for taxes, plant and sundry depreciations	600,000	750,000
Surplus	\$553,605	\$1,445,663

The reserve of \$2,550,000 shown in the profit and loss statement has been largely absorbed, with the exception of the amount reserved for taxes. Allowances for taxes, depreciation, etc., aggregated \$600,000, leaving a balance of \$1,112,114, which, after the deduction of \$228,124 in preferred dividends, was equivalent to \$5.35 a share on the \$16,519,500 common stock. This compares with \$11.28 a share earned in the March quarter of 1918. Common dividends totalling \$330,384 were shared by the stockholders, leaving a \$553,605 surplus.

Business Brevities

The United States Glue Co. of Milwaukee, will build a plant at Olean, N. Y.

The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, has perfected a dry color of a decided red, for the rubber industry.

A Danish steamship has arrived at Galveston, Tex., for a cargo of cottonseed cake, the first shipment in two years.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis has resigned as chief chemist of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, to become chief of the newly organized technical department of the Matos Advertising Company. Dr. Fischelis is professor of commercial pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Among manufacturers of drugs and chemicals the failures for April were two, only, compared with three in 1918 and seven in April, 1917. The liabilities of the failed firms in April, this year, amounted to \$54,729, according to "Dun's Review." Among dealers there were nine failures compared with 39 in April, 1918, and 30 in 1917. The liabilities were \$42,800.

Exports of quicksilver during the month of February amounted to 27,478 pounds, valued at \$32,863, according to a report which has just been secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce. The greater part of these exports were destined for Japan, the only other large importers being Hongkong, Denmark and Norway.

Exports of tanning materials during the month of February reached a total of \$254,878, according to statistics which have just been compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce. Our most important customer for these commodities is Scotland, which took tanning materials to the value of \$86,042 during the month, closely followed by Canada, with imports amounting to \$75,185.

Barnett C. Keith, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, has resigned from the Government service to enter the practice of law. Mr. Keith was head of the miscellaneous and sales divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and for sixteen months had charge of the enforcement of the laws and collection of taxes on sales of medicinal preparations, toilet articles, etc., syrups and extracts, beverages, opium and narcotic drugs.

Turpentine oil and rosin are being produced on a commercial scale in India by the distillation of pine rosin. A new source of supply, which, though comparatively small, may be valuable, especially for Indian use, has now been found in Indian frankincense. The conclusion reached is that the turpentine oil is equal to good-quality American turpentine oil, and that it could be used in place of the latter in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association says in a bulletin recently issued: "Unless a tariff is fixed on peanut and palm oils imported from the Orient, domestic products of a similar character will suffer and cottonseed will be worth \$10 per ton. More than 30,000,000 gallons of peanut and palm oils, more than 45,000,000 gallons of soya beans oil and more than 55,000,000 gallons of coconut oil, or more than 130,000,000 gallons in all were imported in 1918 from the Orient."

We've won—now we'll settle!

Books of Trade Interest

COAL TAR AND SOME OF ITS PRODUCTS. By Arthur R. Warnes, Lecturer on Coal Tar Distillation at Hull Technical College, England. 12 mo., 100 pages, cloth. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th Street, New York. Price \$1.00.

Technical processes in the destructive distillation of coal are described for the general reader in such clear language that the methods are readily understood. The work is illustrated with engravings of stills, centrifugal machines, filter presses, and plants for making various by-products enabling the reader to follow the several steps with ease. The extraction of benzol naphthalene, phenol, solvent naphtha, and other derivatives, and the uses of these products are explained entertainingly in logical sequence. There are several diagrams or "family trees" of benzene and phenol, showing the derivatives obtained from them. The book is another volume in the interesting series on the subject of coal tar now being published in England, but the work is complete in itself, serving to whet the appetite for fuller details in other volumes on the same subject.

ECONOMIC TRENDS OF WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1860-1870. By the Brookmire Economic Service, New York. 12 mo., 130 pages, cloth, \$5.00 net.

The authors have compiled one of the best collections of statistical data which has yet appeared, showing typical price movements during the Civil War and through the period of reconstruction for about sixty of the leading commodities of world's markets. The similarity of the present situation following the great war and conditions after the Civil War are brought out and exemplified by the use of graphs. There is little or no reading matter, practically all of the facts being portrayed by charts.

The parallel of the Southern cotton industry during the War between the States and the German chemical and dyestuff industries throughout the recent struggle, is brought out in an interesting fashion.

This little volume commends itself to business men of the chemical industry not only for the interesting facts of the past which are shown, but for its actual value in showing the possibilities of the present period of reconstruction, the greatest the world has ever known.

PRODUCTION AND TREATMENT OF VEGETABLE OILS, including chapters on the refining of oils, the hydrogenation of oils, the generation of hydrogen, soap making, the recovery and refining of glycerine, and the splitting of oils. By T. W. Chalmers, B.Sc., A.M.I. Mech. E. With nine folding plates and 95 illustrations in the text. 8x11½, 152 pages, cloth, \$7.50. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company.

In this volume the author deals with the production and treatment of vegetable oils primarily from the engineer's point of view, an aspect of the industry which hitherto he states has received in print scanty consideration as compared with the attention paid to the chemist's side of the matter. On examination, however, we find that while the construction and working of the principal machines and the engineering problems confronting the presser and refiner receive most attention, the book is more or less of a general treatise on the vegetable oil industry. In selecting the title for this volume, the author restricts his treatment of the subject to the fatty vegetable oils, as since the beginning of the war with Germany, interest has been directed to these oils, particularly to those suitable for edible purposes. Fatty vegetable oils also constitute important materials in other important industries, as in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, soap and candles, linoleum and oilcloth.

All of these facts are intelligently discussed in this book, the sources from which the better known vegetable oils are obtained being first taken up, followed by an

outline of the principal uses to which they are put. Then comes a description of the two methods of extraction of oils from vegetable products—that employing pressure, purely a mechanical process, and that of extracting the oil by means of solvents, which is more or less a chemical process. In discussing the relative merits of the two processes, the author states that the old idea that they are essentially rivals should be discarded, for recent progress has shown that they can be very profitably worked side by side in the same mill, and the solvent process can be made to supplement the pressure process frequently with great advantage. With the possible exception of castor oil, the conversion of the residue of oil-bearing seeds which has been treated with solvents into animal foodstuffs is in the main practicable, recent progress having overcome objections to the solvent processes.

An enumeration of the following chapter headings shows the scope of the work; Introductory and general; the principal vegetable oils; preparatory machinery for copra and linseed; preparatory machinery for palm fruit and palm kernels; preparatory machinery for cotton seed and castor seed; special forms of reduction machinery; meal kettles, receiving pans and moulding machines; oil presses—Anglo-American type; oil presses—cage type; general arrangement of oil mills; extraction of oils by chemical solvents; refining of oils; hydrogenation or hardening of oils; generation of hydrogen for oil hardening purposes; manufacture of soap; glycerine recovery. The text is well illustrated by the use of appropriate cuts, and these, taken with the numerous folding plates which appear in various sections of the book, serve to make this work a valuable contribution to the vegetable oil industry.

NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Companies incorporated in April with authorized capital of \$50,000 and over number twenty-three, and were as follows: Atlas Medicine Co., N. Y., \$50,000; Chester Chemical Co., Mass., \$400,000; Chemichou Corp., Del., \$1,000,000; Cantor, David & Co., N. Y., \$100,000; Cherokee Chemical Corp., Del., \$3,000,000; Efanicie Chemical Co., Del., \$100,000; Essex Chemical Works, N. J., \$50,000; Glassman Drug Co., Conn., \$50,000; Kemaka Chemical Mfg. Co., O., \$200,000; Mfrs.' Hospital Service, N. J., \$200,000; Madison Co., Del., \$50,000; Norwich Chemical Co., Pa., \$240,000; N. J. Wholesale Drug Co., N. J., \$125,000; Philja Salve Mfg. Co., Del., \$100,000; Pauline Chemical Co., O., \$100,000; Reichard-Coulston, Inc., N. Y., \$300,000; Reliance Chemical Co., Del., \$100,000; Sager S. S. Laboratories, Inc., N. Y., \$50,000; Smith, T. B. Co., Ky., \$50,000; Simpson, Stewart & Co., Del., \$125,000; T. M. & G. Chemical Co., N. J., \$100,000; Utility Products Co., Del., \$50,000 Young W. F. Co., Inc., Mass., \$500,000.

Many manufacturers have offered suggestions to the Government as to the form, size and denomination of stamps to be used in the payment of the new tax on narcotic drugs and preparations. Pending the issuance of new narcotic stamps, local revenue collectors have been authorized to sell old documentary stamps inscribed on their face with the word "Narcotic."

Notice has been filed with the Secretary of State by the Brocalsa Chemical Co., Pomeroy, O., a Delaware incorporation, of an increase in its capital from \$100,000 to \$325,000, to provide for general business expansion.

Prepare for prosperity through the Victory Liberty Loan.

Trade Comment and Gossip

The Food Administration will continue its cotton seed price, on the basis of \$70 a ton producing 41 gallons of oil, until the present crop is sold or Peace is declared.

Arthur G. Glasgow, has been appointed Nitrogen Administrator, by the Secretary of War, in order to develop uses for the nitrogen plants at Mussel Shoals, Ala., built at a cost of \$80,000,000.

Harvey F. Robinson, formerly assistant manager of the Willes-Horne Drug Company of Salt Lake City, has left that concern and is with the Coombs Drug company in that city.

William Nagel, Sr., died in Buffalo recently. Mr. Nagel served the Spencer Kellogg Co. for more than 25 years in various capacities. In later years he discovered a process for refining linseed oils and installed his method in various plants throughout the United States and Canada.

A conference of wholesale druggists of the Mississippi Valley was held in St. Louis, last week, to discuss the effect of the Revenue Act. The sentiment was, in effect, that the act will impose considerable expense and delay upon the drug trade, but will not cause serious harm.

The attention of exporters is called to the fact that shipments to Switzerland of commodities on the "Free List" should be consigned to the actual purchaser in Switzerland. Applications for export licenses for such commodities should show the actual purchaser as the proposed consignee.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced that the Bird-Archer Company, of New York, manufacturers of compounds for the preservation of boilers, has agreed to an order requiring it to desist from giving money or gratuities to employees of its customers to influence the purchase of supplies.

An additional amount of 7144 shares of United Drug second preferred has been authorized for trading purposes, the same to be added just as soon as official notice is had of issuance of the stock at \$100 par for cash or property. This increase brings the total amount of this issue authorized for the list to 100,000 shares.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., Inc., Boston, have brought suit in the Supreme Court, New York County, for \$48,942 against Hensley & Co., exporters, 17 Battery Place, New York, for failure to pay for consignments of logwood extract. Several shipments were made from Mobile to Hensley & Co., New York, who forwarded the consignments to France.

Employees of the Hooker Electrochemical Co. and other similar plants at Niagara Falls are taking favorably to recreation plans introduced by these concerns. To further the work of the movement and to bring about a closer cooperation among the employees, the construction of a large recreation center with ballfield, gymnasium and recreation park, has been suggested.

The Chilean Nitrate Committee of London has cabled to Dr. William S. Myers, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, that standard rebates on ruling prices for ordinary and refined nitrate on contracts for delivery to vessels are to be: May 1 to May 15, four per cent; May 16 to June

15, three per cent; June 16 to July 15, two per cent; July 16 to August 15, one per cent.

The exports of drugs and chemicals from the United States to the Philippine Islands in 1918 amounted to \$1,129,622, compared with \$811,059 in 1917, and \$812,853 in 1916. The imports from the Philippines to the United States in 1918 included coconut oil valued at \$18,204,019, compared with \$5,141,000 in 1917, and \$2,873,214 in 1916. American capital invested in the Philippines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited William Waltke & Company, of St. Louis, to answer before June 5 to the complaint issued by the commission, charging the company with having attempted to force dealers to maintain standard, fixed resale prices on soaps and toilet articles manufactured by it, and with refusing to sell to dealers who insist on reselling to the public at their own prices.

For the purpose of discussing a revision of the Food and Drug Regulations, officials of the Bureau of Chemistry in charge of the enforcement of this act have invited all persons interested to attend and present their views at a hearing to be held at the Bureau on May 19 at 10 a. m. Tentative rules and regulations will be submitted by the officials as a basis for discussion.

Supplies of colors from Switzerland have diminished, recently, says the London "Dyer and Calico Printer," owing apparently to trouble with the boats. In the meantime the demand for the bright colors which the Swiss were sending across remains keen. One dyer, who has been without a supply of acid violet for eight weeks, has received a consignment of 30 lb. "It will last me about half an hour!" he wails.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Board of U. S. General Appraisers in the case of Drakenfeld & Co., who appealed from the Board's decision that "dunkel purpur" (German for dark purple) is dutiable under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913, as a ceramic color. The firm protested that it should be classified under paragraph 65 as a mixture of which gold constitutes the element of chief value, on which the duty is less.

Weights and measures officials of the United States will meet in annual conference at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for four days—May 21-24, inclusive—according to a decision of the executive committee of that association. The objects of these conferences are to bring an exchange of views between the men who are engaged in the important task of inspecting weighing and measuring apparatus and to secure greater efficiency and uniformity in the work.

"How Business with Foreign Countries is Financed" is the title of a booklet just issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The booklet contains twenty-eight reproductions of specimen forms of drafts, letters of credit, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents generally used in connection with the financing of exports and imports. It is primarily for the use of the company's customers, but will be sent on request to manufacturers, shippers and others having business relations with foreign countries.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

BUYING DRUGS FOR EXPORT

Readjustment of Prices Bring Many New Interests into the Market—Manufactured Medicinal Chemicals Tending Downward—Fluctuations in Crude Drugs

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Camphor, 10c lb.	Manna, large, 15c lb.
Celery Seed, 1/4c lb.	Small, 5c lb.
Chamomile, Hung., 2c lb.	Mercury, \$2 flask
Cloves, Zan., 1/4c lb.	Mustard Seed, Eng. yellow, 1c lb.
Cuttlefish Bone, 10c lb.	Calif. brown, 2c lb.
Euphorbium, 5c lb.	Oil Bois de Rose, 25c lb.
Fish Berries, 10c lb.	Oil Erigeron, 50c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., dyn., 1/4c lb.	Oil Wintergreen, nat., 50c lb.
Henna, 4c lb.	Pepper, white, 1c lb.
Hellebore, wht., 2c lb.	Senega, Nthn., 25c lb.
Hops, 2c lb.	Skullcap, 5c lb.
Mastic gum, 15c lb.	Soap Bark, 2c lb.

Declined

Acid Acetylsalicylic, 25c lb.	Iron Phosphate, 3c lb.
Acid Citric, 4c lb.	Iron Pyrophosphate, 3c lb.
Antimony, pd., 1 1/2c lb.	Licorice Rt., Span., 2c lb.
Arnica Flowera, 5c lb.	Oil Amber, 50c lb.
Arabic Gum, A. S., 1c lb.	Oil Cassia, 10c lb.
Aspirin, 25c lb.	Oil Cubebs, 50c lb.
Blackhaw, bk of rt., 5c lb.	Oil Mace, 25c lb.
Buchu, 25c lb.	Oil Nutmegs, 25c lb.
Canary Seed, S. A., 1c lb.	Opium, Gum, \$3 lb.
Caraway Seed, Africa, 2c lb.	Orange Peel, Trieste swt., 2c lb.
Castor Oil, 2c lb.	Prickly Ash Berries, 1c lb.
Cinchona Bark, 5c lb.	Potassium Citrate, 4c lb.
Creosote Carbonate, \$2 lb.	Saffron, Amer., 2c lb.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 25c lb.	Sage, Span., Greek, 1/4c lb.
Gentian, 1c lb.	Snake Root, Can., 3c lb.
Guaiaac Gum, 25c lb.	Sodium Citrate, 4c lb.
Iron Citrate, VIII, 4c lb.	Tamarinds, 3c lb.
And Ammon. Citrate, 4c lb.	Keg, 50c
Green Scales, 5c lb.	Uva Ursi, 2c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.91
Camphor, refined	2.35	2.30	2.65	1.12
Chloroform	.33	.33	.43	.64
Glycerin, C.P.	.18 1/2	.18	.16 1/4	.65
Opium gum	12.00	16.00	22.50	25.00
Quinine sulph.	.80	.80	.90	.75
Oil Cloves	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.20
Oil Peppermint	9.50	9.50	8.75	3.60
Wild Cherry Bark	.17	.17	.21	.12
Gum Arabic, A. S.	.15	.16	.17	.30
Belladonna Leaves	.52	.52	.57	1.62
Buchu	1.75	1.80	*3.25	1.37
Ipecac	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.50	1.75	.85	.47
Cloves, Zan.	.19	.18	.26	.47

*Nominal

Demand for export has been the chief stimulus to buying during the past week. Considered as a whole, business in the chemical and drug markets shows a decidedly improved tone. Continued readjustment of prices has brought buyers into the market with less reservation and the volume of business passing is growing larger.

Confidence that the near future will see a general strengthening of drug and chemical markets with a marked improvement in trading, particularly in the export business, is the opinion of several manufacturers.

Pharmaceutical Products

Manufactured medicinal chemicals continue to move downward as a class. Glycerin however, is still showing strength and, following the course of last week, is being quoted firmly at higher levels with a prediction of further advances. Camphor and menthol have shown activity tending upward.

Bulk aspirin has broken badly with the bottom not in sight. Citric acid and citrates have gone down again. Castor oil is lower.

Acid Benzoic—Manufacturers continue to make price concessions in order to move their goods. Down to 70c a pound has been reported as the figure at which actual sales have been transacted. For sodium benzoate, the same conditions and prices are in effect. The market continues weak.

Acid Citric—Owing to selling competition and the importation of large quantities of citric acid, American makers have reduced their prices 4c per pound and now quote on a basis of \$1.12 a pound for crystals in barrels, for powdered \$1.12 1/2. Second hands are selling down to \$1.00-\$1.03 a pound at present.

Aspirin—A sharp break has taken place in the market for acetylsalicylic acid during the week and makers are quoting down to 85c a pound for supplies. Salicylic acid is available as low as 22c a pound, it is reported, and this figure is undoubtedly the reason for the continued falling off in the price of acetylsalicylic.

Camphor—A stronger demand has been noted for the gum during the past week with a slight stiffening of the price here. American refined bulk, such quantities as are available, at \$2.50-\$2.60 a pound, is the figure. Japanese refined slabs at \$2.30-\$2.40 are firmer. For tablets, \$2.70-\$2.80 according to size, is quoted.

Castor Oil—AA medicinal oil has been cut two cents per pound on a reported smaller demand and large dealers are quoting 22c@23c a pound in barrels. For cases, 23@24c is the price.

Glycerin—The glycerin market continues strong with prices on the up-trend. Refiners have announced another advance of 1/4c per pound in the prices of both C. P. and dynamite. For the former 18 1/2c is bottom and firm with the prospects of being 19c a pound before the end of the week. For dynamite, 17 1/2c@18c is current. Growing demand for export is absorbing accumulated stocks and the increasing price of tallow and fatty oils has added impetus to the upward movement.

Iron Citrate, U. S. P.—Quotations of \$1.38 a pound by American pharmaceutical manufacturers show a decline of four cents per pound in this salt due to the reduced cost of citric acid. Iron and ammonium citrate solution is lower at \$1.23 a pound while the green scales have gone down five cents to \$1.54.

Mercury—Owing to the smallness of available spot stocks and a continued brisk demand, selling agents have put the price up to \$77.00 a flask as the bottom price for quicksilver.

Opium—Imports of gum opium continue to arrive at this port. The price in cases for spot released Turkey gum in this market is about \$12.00 a pound while up to \$16.00 is being charged for less than case lots. Granular is still quoted at \$22.50 a pound and powdered at \$20.00. It is very probable that some business is passing at about a ten dollar figure for the gum at the present stage of the market.

Potassium Citrate, U. S. P.—At \$1.94 a pound the price of this salt shows a reduction of four cents. The lower cost of citric acid is responsible for the decline.

Sodium Citrate, U. S. P.—Makers have also cut sod-

ium citrate, eighth revision crystals, to \$1.25 a pound. For the ninth revision granular, \$1.40 a pound is now the price.

Essential Oils

General quietness still continues to be the only widespread characteristic of the essential oil market. With the basic raw materials showing lower prices week after week, consumers are showing the confidence which they evidently feel that the prices for this group are bound to come down eventually and are waiting for the descent. As a consequence, buying is extremely light at this time.

The downward movement of prices has become more widespread throughout the list and is of a more pronounced nature than for some time past. Except for three or four items of strength, bois de rose, erigeron and natural wintergreen, all of the dozen changes during the week were downward.

Oil Bois de Rose—Scarcity of supplies is given as the reason for an advance of 25c in the price of this oil. Quotations are being made at \$5.75@6.00 a pound.

Oil Cassia—The various grades of this material are from 10c to 25c a pound lower. Cheaper cost of crude material is responsible. The 75-80 per cent costs \$2.25@2.35 a pound. For the lead free \$2.40@2.50 and the U. S. P. redistilled \$2.75@3.00 a pound is the price.

Oil Cubebs—The berries which have been scarce and high for some time are available in good quantity and at a lower price now. The price of the oil has reflected this condition by dropping about 50c a pound to \$8.00@8.25.

Oil Erigeron—Erigeron is higher on small stocks at \$9.50@10.00 a pound.

Oil Mace—On cheaper raw material and better supplies, mace oil is down to \$1.75@2.00 a pound.

Oil Nutmeg—Larger arrivals of the spice have brought the oil down to \$1.75@2.00 a pound.

Oil Wintergreen—Natural oil is higher at \$7.00@7.50 a pound.

Crude Drugs

Manna, fish berries, Northern senega and gum mastic are higher and scarce. Blackhaw, cinchona, orange peel, safflower, gum arabic, guaiac, licorice and snake root are more plentiful.

The accumulations of domestic botanicals in the country are said to be increasing rapidly as the collectors return and the various herbs and flowers reach the collection stage. However, the holders in the country have become so accustomed to the high prices that they are loath to ship at lower figures. On the other hand city buyers are refusing to buy at present prices asked, with the result that many products are scarce here which are in good supply at the source.

Arnica Flowers—The demand for the flowers is dead. Sellers are offering their goods at a concession of about five cents at 62c@65c a pound.

Asafetida—The price of the gum, both whole and powdered, is somewhat stiffer as stocks here are absorbed. From \$5.25@5.40 is the current range. Goods are being sold to arrive in two or three weeks at \$5.25. Spot supplies are meagre.

Blackhaw—Bark of root is arriving in this market in good quantity and the price has started down. The figure is now about 55c@60c a pound but it is reported that this can be shaded. Indications point that lower prices will rule in the near future.

Buchu—Additional shipments of short buchu have been released here and the importers are offering their stocks at \$1.75@1.80 a pound. This is about

one half the price which ruled for the first small lot to be put on the market here two weeks ago. Other consignments are reported en route to this market at present.

Chamomile Flowers—A scarcity of the Hungarian type flowers has brought the price up to 47c@50c a pound.

Cinchona Bark—Importations of cinchona bark have been going chiefly to quinine manufacturers but enough has made its way into the market as such to bring the price down. Broken red quills is lower at 50c@55c a pound.

Cuttlefish Bone—Jewelers' large bone has advanced on a good demand to \$1.70@1.75 a pound. The small is quoted unchanged at \$1.55@1.60.

Fish Berries—Local stocks are growing very small and such goods as are available are being quoted at a sharp advance. For spot material 75c@80c a pound is the range.

Guaiac—Arrivals at this port are being offered at lower prices. Down as low as \$1.00 a pound is reported to have been quoted while some holders are asking up to \$1.20. This is about 25c under last week's figures.

Hellebore—White domestic hellebore is higher on a brisk seasonable demand. The price is 23c@24c a pound and 25c@26c for the powder.

Manna—Large flake manna has been advanced about 15c per pound by holders on the present smallness of stocks. The new price is firm at \$1.30@1.35 a pound. The small flake is slightly higher at 73c@75c a pound. Demand is reported as strong.

Mastic—The realization that stocks were growing small when the demand became brisk, caused holders of goods to boost the price about 15c a pound to \$1.30@1.35. Sales are made without difficulty at this figure.

Orange Peel—Sweet Trieste peel is now arriving in fair quantities and the price is down about two or three cents as a consequence. Holders of the goods are asking 10c@12c a pound.

Rhubarb—Supplies of rhubarb root have reached this market overland from the West Coast and via Panama. Although the situation has been relieved somewhat, the shipments are not large enough to materially affect the price which is still \$1.50@1.75 a pound. Unless additional arrivals reach here within a short time, the new stocks will soon be absorbed and conditions will return to the famine point again. Several large dealers expect further supplies on the spot within two or three weeks.

Sage—Greek stemless and Spanish sage are both a half cent lower because of the growing stocks here. They are quoted at 10c@10½c a pound and 9½c@10c a pound respectively.

Senega Root—A sudden export demand, coupled with the usual between-seasons shortage of the root, has forced the price of Northern stuff sharply upward. About \$1.35@1.50 a pound is the quoted figure in this market.

Snake Root—Canadian snake root is lower on better offerings from the country. For the natural 38c@40c is the price while the stripped is bringing 43c@45c a pound.

Soap Bark—Whole bark is scarce and the demand is brisk. The price for spot stuff has been jumped up about 2c a pound to 14c@15c.

Tamarinds—Larger imports of tamarinds have sent the price down. In barrels 12c@12½c a pound is current while kegs are quoted at \$6.50 each.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

CHEMICAL PRICES REMAIN FIRM

Strong Demand for Caustic Soda for Export—Acids Firm, Especially Acetic and Muriatic—Wide Prices Ranges on Sulphuric—Bleaching Powder Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

No Declines

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$14	\$14	\$14½	\$43
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....lb.	18.00	18.00	20.00	35.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.25
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.75	9.25
Carbon Tetrachloride.....lb.	.13	.13	.14	.15½
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.40	.40	.50	.82½
Salt peter, Gran.....lb.	.20	.20	.26½	.27¼
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.60	1.75	1.75	2.40
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.75	2.75	2.75	4.75
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.33	.33	.34	.44½

Taking the heavy chemicals as a whole, prices have remained steady with trading in fairly good volume on the majority of items in the open market. The feature for the week was caustic soda, following the strong call from foreign interests. Supplies are sufficient to meet the wants of consumers. The market presents a much firmer under tone owing to the quantities passing out of this port. In quarters where the demand has been so keen, holders are asking in the neighborhood of \$3.00 per hundred for spot 76 per cent flat. The contract question is not receiving much attention from users at this time, owing to the ready stuff that is in the open market. Producers are holding their quotations at \$2.75 per hundred for the 76 per cent, basis 60. Soda ash is by no means active, and the figures given for the 58 per cent flat are at a lower level than have been heard for some time. Producers are sitting tight with quotations firm for the 58 per cent, basis 48, until the factors who have speculative lots are cleaned up.

The majority of acids are ruling firm, especially acetic and muriatic, which for the most part are held in first hands. In most directions the demand for the higher grades of acetic is so keen that spot stocks are cleaned up, and the market is in firm hands. Sulphuric continues to be the center of wide price ranges, due to the surplus that induces holders in many instances to speculate. Supplies are moving from day to day, but the under tone continues weak owing to the heavy supplies.

The alum situation is without change and in the majority of cases prices are holding firm at former levels. Supplies on hand are plentiful but holders report the situation as fairly active as good-size orders are passing from time to time.

Bleaching powder continues weak, although the call from paper interests has had a tendency to give the market a firmer undertone.

Spot stocks are plentiful, and an extremely low figure is heard on certain stocks, but producers for the most part are quoting close to \$1.50 per hundred. Red and yellow prussiate of potash continue easy follow-

ing the keen competition that is being displayed by holders. Sodium bichromate is reported as in better demand, but the situation is weak owing to odd lots that are held at low figures.

Acid Acetic—A strong demand is noted for all grades of acetic acid, but on account of the scant supplies the movement of stocks toward consumers who are in the market for spot stuff is greatly restricted. Among certain producers the surplus is entirely cleaned up, and very little stock is being placed in the open market owing to the fact that the demand at the plants of many manufacturers absorbs the entire production of this acid. So far as can be learned the glacial acetic remains at \$14.50@ \$15.00 per hundred. Small lots of the 28 per cent test are quoted at \$3.50@\$4.00 per hundred pounds, with lower figures on large lots. For the 56 per cent test, prices range from 7c@8c a pound. There is a strong consumer call for the 70 and 80 per cent test of acetic, and the spot market on these two grades, is practically cleaned up.

Acid Muriatic—Consumers are showing considerable interest in all tests of muriatic acid and spot stocks among certain ruling factors are light, and are held tightly on a basis of \$1.30@\$1.40 per hundred pounds for the 18 degree in carboys; \$1.50@\$1.75 per hundred for the 20 degree, and \$1.75@\$1.85 for the 22 degree. It is reported that sugar interests are entering the market for this acid, and fair volumes are passing in that direction.

Acid Nitric—The nitric situation is far from being in a strong position, owing to the surplus that is in the market, coupled with the lack of demand. Prices closed unchanged at 6½c@6¾c for the 36 degree; 7½c@7¾c for the 38 degree nitric and 7¾c@8c a pound for the 40 degree.

Acid Sulphuric—Wide price ranges have been heard on all degrees of sulphuric. This condition has without doubt been caused by the heavy supplies coupled with the keen selling competition displayed by holders. While a fair volume of business is reported from day to day, the surplus continues to act as a drawback to a certain extent. Where prices were named they range from \$12.00@\$14.00 a ton for the 60 degree; \$16.00@\$22.00 for the 66 degree, and from \$20.00@\$26.00 a ton for the oleum. Without doubt these figures could be shaded on firm bids.

Bleaching Powder—The consumers call for bleaching powder during the week was somewhat more noticeable than has been the case for the last three weeks. Paper making interests are entering the market, which has a tendency to relieve the weakness that has characterized conditions of late. Spot supplies are sufficient to meet the users wants for some little time. Prices named show a wide divergence, due to the keen competition among producers. However, most of the stocks are passing at \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

Copper Sulphate—The local market has held its own during the interval, and first holders who have available spot supplies are not inclined to do much shading on the quotation of 7½c a pound for the 98-99 p. c. Some of the off grades are still available in the New York market at a lower figure, but as far as could be learned these stocks are not attracting

much attention from large consumers. It is reported that large foreign interests are in the local market and that ton lots were going in that direction. Without doubt this action on the part of foreign consumers will have a tendency to strengthen positions here.

Lead Acetate—Closing prices were notably unchanged at 12½¢ a pound for the brown sugar; 13½¢ @14¢ for the broken cakes; and 14¢@14½¢ for the granulated. The domestic demand was not very pressing at the close and supplies are sufficient to take care of more business. The foreign call continues good and serves to promote action among domestic consumers.

Potash, Caustic—Supplies of caustic potash in the spot market are not particularly large, and in view of the many inquiries received of late by holders they are not inclined to do much shading on present quotations except when the question of quantity is involved. Closing prices were steady at 40¢@45¢ for the 88-92 variety. The demand for the sticks is not alarming, although the inquiry gives the situation a fair undertone. Prices are given from \$1.90@2.25 according to the seller and the quantity involved.

Soda Ash—The closing figures named in the New York market for the 58 per cent flat spot material were lower than have been heard for some time. The prevailing price in hundred pound bags for the 58 per cent flat is close to \$1.60, and without doubt this figure could be shaded. Manufacturers are playing a conservative game and are simply waiting until the stocks in second hands are cleaned up. Figures on contract are given at \$1.75 for the 58 per cent, basis 60 and shading of this figure is very limited. Ash in barrels is holding steady at \$1.85.

Caustic Soda—The local caustic soda market has been unsettled during the week and wide price ranges have been comparatively large for the past few days. Second hands have been the leading factors throughout the week and considerable speculation has characterized the entire situation. The foreign demand has been extremely keen, and considerable spot stuff is passing overseas at a figure close to \$2.50 per hundred F. A. S. White spot stuff is quoted in some directions at \$2.75 or the 76 per cent flat, the call from foreign quarters has been so strong among certain dealers here that they are quoting spot or nearby at \$3.00 per hundred. Manufacturers are holding their former quotation firm at \$2.75 per hundred for the 76 per cent, basis 60, on contract. Supplies while not abundant appear to be in sufficient quantity to take care of more business in the local market.

Sal Soda—Nothing new has developed in the sal soda situation, and while good orders continue to pass from day to day, the surplus has a strong tendency to retard the market from presenting a firm undertone. Prices are in firm hands for the most part, with quotations at \$1.25 in barrels, Syracuse.

Sodium Bicarbonate—The domestic call for this chemical, while far from pressing, continues to be noticeable. Conditions which retard action on the part of consumers in purchasing a great amount of sal soda have the same retarding influence on sodium bicarbonate. Sales are usually in small lots, but additional activity is looked for as soon as the surplus is less in evidence. Regardless of conditions producers are holding their prices at \$2.75 in barrels, Syracuse.

Sulphur Dioxide—Although there has been a good inquiry for sulphur dioxide, during the week, the demand has not been heavy. Most holders are quoting at 11¢@12¢ a pound for the commercial, and figures given on the dry are 11½¢@12½¢ a pound.

Financial Notes

The Swan & Finch Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, income of \$82,780, contrasted with \$81,459 in the preceding year. Henry Fletcher in his report to the stockholders says: "During the year 1918 the sales of the company showed a very substantial increase, both in volume and in value, notwithstanding the fact that it was believed inexpedient to continue to handle in volume vegetable and imported oils. This increase in sales was the result of a very active sales campaign, the expense of which was very substantial."

The New Jersey Zinc Co. reports a surplus of \$70,427 for the quarter ended March 31, after payment of dividends. In the corresponding quarter in 1918, the surplus was \$2,283,796. For the quarter year in 1919 the total income was \$2,855,427; interest on bonds \$40,000; reserve for retirement \$75,000; reserve for Federal taxes \$570,000; dividends \$1,400,000.

General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 2.

The United Drug Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the second preferred stock.

The income of the General Asphalt Company for the year ended 1918 amounted to \$13,287,492, which is \$728,179 larger than that for the preceding year. After expenses, depreciation, etc., gross profits were \$2,323,483, an increase of \$426,121. To this amount income from other sources amounting to \$104,540 was added, making a total income of \$2,428,023. Net profit after charges and war taxes was \$1,361,016, which, after the deduction of \$652,705 for preferred dividends, was equivalent to \$7.18 a share on \$9,862,000 outstanding common stock. In the preceding eleven months the company's profits were equal to \$3.71 a share.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid Asked		Bid Asked	
Aetna Expl.	94 10½	Grasselli, pf.	101 105
*Am. Ag. Ch.	109 109½	Hercules Powder ...	220 225
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	99½ 100	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106 109
Am. Chicle.	76 78	H'k Electro.	70 ..
Am. Chicle, pf.	74 77	H'k Elec., pf.	65 80
*Am. Cot. Oil.	55 56	*Int. Agricul.	18 18½
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91 93	*Int. Agricul., pf.	73 78
Am. Cyan.	20 30	*Int. Salt.	55 55
Am. Cy. pf.	68 76	K. Solvay.	105 120
*Am. Druggists S.	13 13½	*Mathieson Alk.	31 36
*Am. Linseed.	54½ 55	Merrimac.	93 96
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95 96	Mulford Co.	55 60
*Am. Malt.	1½ 2	Mutual Co.	150 ..
Atlas Powder.	140 146	Niag. A., pf.	90 100
Atlas Powd., pf.	89 92	Nat. A. & C.	27 28
*Barrett Co.	130 132	N't A. & C., pf.	87 88
*Barrett Co., pf.	115 ..	Penn. Salt.	82½ 84½
Butterworth-Jud.	25 28	Rollin Ch.	40 50
By. Prod. Co.	103 106	Rol. Ch. pf.	80 90
Casella Co.	40 ..	Semet S.	150 ..
Davison Chem.	36 ..	Solv. Proc.	200 ..
*Distillers' Secur.	65 65½	Stand. Ch.	80 100
Dow Chem.	190 ..	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	164 164
Dow Ch., pf.	103 ..	Union Carbide.	69 70
Du Pont.	255 265	*Un. Drug.	120 123
Du Pont, deb., pf.	94 96	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	54½ 55
Fed. Chem.	99 101	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	119 121
Fed. Ch. pf.	98 101	*Un. Dyewood.	50 61
Free Tx.	42 43½	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90 96
*Gen. Chem.	170 180	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	150 151
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103 104	*Va.-Car. Chem.	67½ 68
Grasselli.	165 175	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	111½ 113

BONDS

		Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.	99	101	
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	109	110	
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.	88	89	
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.	81½	82	
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.	95½	96	
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.	100½	102	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Aluminum Potash Company has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state of Utah, at Salt Lake City. Its capitalization is \$3,000,000, with 10,000 shares of \$100, 7 per cent preferred stock, and 20,000 shares of common stock. Homer McCarty, a mining man of Salt Lake, is the heaviest stockholder. The company was formed to take over potash and other mineral deposits in Piute county, Utah, near the town of Belknap. The officers are: J. Stokes, Jr., Salt Lake, president; W. P. Hauerbach, Salt Lake, vice-president; Hyrum O. Pack, Farmington, Utah, secretary and treasurer. Additional directors are Homer McCarty and George C. Shipp of Salt Lake; George H. Blood, Preston, Idaho; and D. P. Jensen, Richfield, Utah.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

GREATER ACTIVITY IN COLORS

Textile Interests Placing Orders for Domestic Stocks in Larger Quantities—Dye Bases and Dyewoods in Demand—Light Trading in Intermediates

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Solvent Naphtha, 2c gal. Solvent Naphtha, crude, 2c gal.

Declined

Benzidine Base, 25c gal. Benzaldehyde, Tech., 25c lb.
Cresylic Acid, 95-97 p.c. 4c gal.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol C. P.gal.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.22	\$.30
Naphthalene, bulklb.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.12¾
Phenollb.	.08	.08	.08	.52
Xylol, puregal.	.40	.40	.40	.35
Toluol, puregal.	.25	.25	.25	5.75
Aniline Oillb.	.22	.23	.24	.25
Benzaldehyde, Tech.lb.	.75	1.00	1.10	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled.....lb.	.45	.45	.55	.65
Paranitranilinlb.	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.25
o-Toluidinelb.	.40	.40	.40	1.25

The demand from consumers has been steady during the week and prices for the most part have held firm. The trend is slightly upward. This condition applies especially to albumen, divi divi, wattle bark and quebracho.

Arrivals of these materials are comparatively light and in a number of instances prices are likely to go higher, unless the shortage is relieved. This is especially true of divi divi and wattle bark. Trading is restricted on divi divi because few importers are inclined to book further orders owing to the sold up condition of the market. With improved transportation facilities, sellers expect less trouble in this connection.

Benzol is receiving considerable attention from consumers, and prices are holding firm with a tendency to advance. Supplies of this material are very scarce on spot and in the majority of quarters, most of the orders transacted are on small lots, due to lack of supplies. Naphthalene is not especially active, and prices are held firm for the most part, following the lack of supplies in second hands, who for some time have made the market weak by underselling the producer. Phenol was characterized by sharp buying interest displayed by consumers throughout the week. The situation shows marked improvement over previous weeks and large inquiries were received from foreign factors. Solvent naphtha ruled strong, and the call for crude material was especially keen with prices a shade higher. Toluol has been in good demand, with spot supplies less plentiful than has been noted for some time past. It is reported that first hands are the ruling factors. Prices are firm.

The call for coal-tar colors has been very active, following the keen interest displayed by American consumers for dyes which are manufactured in this country. Domestic stocks are constantly gaining favor in the textile trade, owing to the quality of dyes that are being produced. Direct acids, chromes and basic colors have been in the limelight during the

week. Swiss dyes continue to be well sold on spot, with a good inquiry for arrivals. Brilliant delphine B. S. continues scarce, with spot stuff off the market.

The intermediates, speaking collectively, have played their part in developments during the week. The demand for aniline salt continues, and the firmness displayed for the last two weeks is holding in view of the scant supply. Aniline oil holds in the same condition that has been noted in the market for several weeks. Supplies are by no means abundant, but apparently about sufficient to take care of the volume of orders reaching the producer. The demand for paratoluidine is heavy and good-size orders are passing to the users. Toluidine likewise has stood out among the prominent intermediates, due to the activity displayed by consumers. Benzoate of soda and the acid are weak.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—For the most part the situation is unchanged on all grades of albumen and closing figures were reported at former levels in some quarters, especially on the Chinese egg. A small quantity of the last named material was quoted at a figure close to \$2.00 a pound, and it is doubtful if this price could be shaded for spot material. Supplies of the imported blood are practically off the market and whenever prices are quoted they are close to 80c a pound. The domestic blood is finding a ready outlet in the New York market at 58c@60c a pound according to quantity. It is said that supplies of this material are sufficient to take care of the business now being placed and most of the consumers are using considerable quantities owing to the scarcity of the imported blood.

Divi Divi—The demand for divi divi continues exceptionally strong and in one or two quarters importers are practically without stocks. There is very little spot material on hand, but it is understood that there is quite a large quantity of material afloat and nearby. The call is heavy and large business is being booked on all forward positions. It is said that the arrivals here from primary points are below normal, and it is highly probable that importers will not do a great deal of shading because the situation is apparently becoming worse. Quotations are held firm at \$75@\$80 a ton.

Fustic—Holders of the 51 degree are asking from 15c@16c a pound according to quantity; \$42@48 a ton for the sticks according to quantity; 4c@6c a pound for the chips, and 25c@26c a pound for the solid material. Supplies are not large and a routine business is transacted from day to day.

Logwood—The situation seems to be somewhat firmer with the demand constantly improving. Some importers of Mexican sticks report considerable underlying strength to the market due to the sold up condition, while others report supplies as plentiful. From 22c@24c are the prices generally heard for the solid, with the 100 p.c. crystals a shade lower than last reported, at 25c@26c a pound. The 51 degree Twaddle is quoted at unchanged levels of 11c@13½c a pound, according to quantity, and from 10¼c@10¾c a pound on contract.

Wattle Bark—Supplies of this material are practically off the spot market with the demand especially good. Owing to scarcity of this product, holders are

quoting at high and firm figures close to \$75 a ton. The extract continues to rule firm at 10c@11c a pound with a good demand from users.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Supplies of benzol are limited in the open market and prices closed with the report that higher figures could be expected in the near future. Holders continue to ask in the neighborhood of 22c@27c a gallon for both the C. P. and the 90 p. c. The inquiry is extremely good for benzol and there has been considerable buying during the week. The sales recorded are in small lots, owing to the scarcity of any large amount on spot or nearby.

Naphthalene—The market closed a trifle weaker because of the lack of buying interest displayed by consumers for both the flake and ball varieties. While from one or two directions the inside quotation is somewhat lower than 8½c on the flake, elsewhere the quotations are at former levels of 8½c@9½c for the flake and 10¼c@11c for the ball. The speculative attitude among dealers, which has characterized conditions in the past, is less in evidence, and supplies which are more than sufficient to take care of the consumers call at present are for the most part held in first hands.

Phenol—Not in a long time has there been such a good demand for phenol from large consumers, and with the inquiry apparently increasing the market is stronger than has been noted for some time past. Closing prices for spot stuff were a shade higher in some directions with shading on large lots. Foreign consumers are beginning to play an important part in the situation, owing to inquiries received of late. First hands are maintaining prices at 8c@12c per pound.

Toluol—The weakness which has characterized the market for some time has been followed by a decided stiffening of prices. Spot stuff in certain quarters is not available and supplies for the present, while sufficient, are by no means abundant. There are very few large resale lots being offered, as the large stocks are in first hands. 25c@35c is holding for the pure, with the commercial a shade lower at 22c@26c a gallon.

Cresylic Acid—Recent imports coupled with the surplus in this country sent the price down about 4c a pound for the 95-97 p. c. Little interest is being manifested for any of the three varieties by consumers and the market as a whole is not on very firm foundation. The 95-97 p. c. is now quoted at 88c@94c a gallon; the 50 p. c. at 60c@65c; and the 25 p. c. close to 40c. Shading on the present figures could easily be done on large lots.

Solvent Naphtha—Offerings of solvent naphtha are freely made in the New York market at this time with 22c@27c a gallon the prevailing price for spot material. In some quarters a lower figure is given. There is a good deal of buying interest displayed, especially for the crude, and in view of the fairly strong inquiry from large users, the market closed with plenty of action. Supplies are plentiful but owing to the attitude of buyers they are not proving burdensome to holders. The price on the crude is higher, at 16c@18c a gallon.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—The market has not strengthened to any extent since last report. Trading has been comparatively of small volume and the surplus on spot market and nearby keeps the situation from presenting a firm undertone. While 80c@85c is the amount named per pound, lower figures are without doubt available.

H Acid—The consumers' call for this acid has been comparatively weak during the interval, with prices tending downward because of the large amount of supplies on hand. In the local spot market prices range from \$1.75@2.00 according to buyer and seller.

P-Amidophenol Base—A fair volume of trading has been reported during the week which continues to be carried on largely between producers and consumers. Keen competition on the part of disposers has sent the price down 25c a pound and ruling factors are now quoting close to \$3.00.

Aniline Oil—Only routine business has been recorded during the week on the oil and prices closed quiet with the range from 20c@24c a pound according to quantity. The first named quotation however, does not reflect the actual market as the majority of holders of spot stocks are asking close to 22c a pound. There is apparently sufficient material available to take care of more business than is passing.

Aniline Salt—Considerable activity continues for the salts and supplies are dwindling in the spot market. Dealers who have stocks are quoting with firmness owing to the keen demand. Producers are holding the trend upward on the price question and refuse to do much shading on the present figure of 36c a pound.

Benzaldehyde—A quiet week has passed on this commodity and prices are now lower than they have been for some time, with offerings being made freely at 75c a pound for the technical, and \$1.50 for the F. F. C. There has been a fairly steady inquiry but the volume of business that passed in the New York market was light.

Benzoate of Soda—This intermediate has not been particularly active during the week, and, with supplies in large enough quantities to take care of more business, there was not a great deal of strength to the situation at the close. Offerings were being made rather freely at \$1.15@1.25 per pound.

Alpha Naphthylamine—Trading has been of comparatively good volume during the interval on this item and the closing figures were firm at 40c@45c a pound. Consumers are showing more interest in this intermediate and are booking orders of a larger variety than has been noted for some time. While supplies are plentiful, they are by no means a drawback to the market.

Tolidine—The demand has improved considerably of late for tolidine and producers report the consumers' call as very active throughout the week. An increasing number of inquiries gives the market a firm undertone and supplies are sufficient to take care of future business for a while at least. Prices are holding unchanged at \$2.15@2.25 per pound.

Para-Toluidine—Perhaps of all the intermediates this material continues to be the most conspicuous, following the active part played by consumers for the last two weeks. Most of the stocks are in first hands who give very little evidence of shading present quotations of \$1.50@1.60 a pound.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, says: "Unless we as a people subscribe for this Loan, leaving the banks free to provide funds for the industry and commerce of the country, business can not go on and expand. That means fewer jobs, poorer wages, and loss of our present great opportunity for a commercial growth and prosperity which would benefit us all. If you want to help keep the business in which you are engaged prosperous enough to furnish you a steady, well-paying job, join the majority of your fellow citizens in taking as much of the Victory Liberty Loan as you can."

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

TURKISH OPIUM OFFERED IN LONDON

Dealers Announce Shipments for Future Delivery—

Menthol Higher Owing to Reduction of Stocks—

Shellac Advanced to 237 Shillings for Spot Supplies

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 6—Shellac has advanced to 237 shillings for spot supplies. Menthol is slightly higher. Dealers are now offering Turkish opium for future delivery.

Stocks of Japanese products have been reduced lately by purchases here for American account, more especially camphor, Japanese peppermint oil and menthol.

Camphor flowers are held at 9s; oil of peppermint 45s; Turkish opium, 40s; menthol 23s; Rio ipecac 10s 6d.

Trading in drugs and chemicals shows greater activity. The export business is steadily increasing. Communication with continental points especially Switzerland, is improving.

German manufacturers are making their first after-war offerings in Sweden. It is reported that the railroad system in Germany is in practical collapse at some points for want of equipment.

Germany has again regulated the trade in opium, morphine, and other opium alkaloids and compounds and preparations by a recent decree. For all these substances there must now be (1) declaration of stocks; (2) a license to deal must be taken out, without which trade in the above-mentioned articles is impossible (this does not apply to pharmacies, which are only allowed, however, to sell these articles when required as medicaments); (3) separate books must be kept for these substances (not obligatory for pharmacists); (4) pharmacists and directors of scientific institutions must secure a special written license to purchase a stated quantity of specially named preparations from a special wholesale dealer. Infractions of these regulations are punishable by six months' imprisonment at the most, and fines up to 10,000 marks.

The Hongkong cassia trade during 1918 was very fair, shipments to the United States representing an increase in declared returns from 5,666,866 pounds, valued at \$349,968, in 1917 to 5,788,819 pounds, valued at \$434,329, in the past year; but the trading represented speculation rather than straight trade on order. During 1917 there was an extraordinary demand for selected broken cassia, resulting in the accumulation of a large stock of selected cassia, which hung over into the new season. There was a similar strong demand for the same grades last year. Of the shipments to the United States of about 136,000 bales all but about 6,000 cases were of the broken varieties.

BRITISH SOAP TRADE EXPANDING

The annual consumption of soap in the United Kingdom is roughly eight million cwts. per annum, the estimated consumption per head of the population being 20 pounds, which compares with 17 pounds in the United States, and 15 pounds in France. The exports of British-made soap, from the United Kingdom, according to the "Journal of Commerce" were as follows for the last six years:

	Cwts.	£ Sterling	Shillings per cwt.
1913.....	1,747,374	2,092,686	23.9
1914.....	1,735,200	2,186,274	25.1
1915.....	1,911,690	2,506,947	26.2
1916.....	2,172,738	3,458,608	31.8
1917.....	2,536,485	4,868,355	37.5
1918.....	1,413,154	4,065,277	57.4

Competition in export trade is expected chiefly from the United States, which has been able to gain a good footing in markets abroad and compete successfully with English products by reason of advantage won on the glycerin output, enabling American makers to keep their soap prices down to a competitive level.

One English company, after many years of research, has now introduced a new process for which it is claimed that it will enable an efficient soap to be made with much less fat, and generally with much cheaper raw material than is now the case. The idea that soap can be made without fat altogether is, so far, disproved by the experience of Germany during the past four years.

The English Companies seem well equipped for doing a successful trade in the near future. By amalgamations Messrs. Lever Brothers, of Port Sunlight fame, are now by far the largest combination of soap interests in the United Kingdom. The nominal capital of this concern is \$200,000,000, of which \$85,500,000 is paid up. Last year the profits on the year's trading reached nearly \$10,000,000, as against \$8,000,000 in 1917, and less than \$5,000,000 in 1913.

The Lever Brothers concern, together with the Brunner Mond group of companies, is stated to represent 80 per cent of the total soap interests in the United Kingdom. Another smaller concern, Joseph Crosfield & Sons, with a nominal capital of \$25,000,000 had net profits last year of £313,138, which is 25 per cent above the average net profit for the past five years.

American manufacturers of soaps are seeking trade in South America and the Far East where France and England have found a good market for their output. One of the first steps taken to gain this export trade has been to improve the product by the addition of a higher percentage of fatty acids.

In the course of the report of the British Auditor and Comptroller-General on the Appropriation Account for the Navy, 1917-1918, it is stated that in connection with the production of cordite, at Holton Heath, a factory for the manufacture of acetone by a new process was erected at a cost of \$665,000 for buildings and \$250,000 for plant. The work was largely experimental, and owing to unforeseen difficulties in obtaining basic material of sufficient purity, production was intermittent and the cost considerably in excess of the price of foreign supplies. The factory was closed down shortly after the conclusion of the armistice.

OILS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

How Cajuput Is Distilled and Marketed—Used in the United States In the Preparation of Patent Medicines—Other Essential Oils—Export Statistics

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Holland, April 1—In its series of communications on industrial undertakings in the Dutch East Indies the Dutch Department of Colonies devotes a paper especially to the production of essential oils. Cajuput oil is dealt with in detail, and much light is thrown on the growing and marketing of this well known commodity.

Primarily the oil is distilled from the leaves of a wild-growing shrub, found more particularly in the Moluccas. Particulars as to the process of distillation are gone into fully, and excerpts are made as follows:

Distillation of the oil from leaves was practiced first by Europeans on the island of Boeroe, one of the Moluccas. It is still carried on there by the natives. In this locality about 500 "kettles" are being used to extract the oil. These "kettles" are mostly worked by Chinese. The "kettle" comprises the entire manufacturing outfit, and the distilling process, as may be recognized, is of a primitive character, the apparatus being enclosed in a small building of wood.

The distilling is done by groups of 2 to 6 men, who pay a rent of from 10 to 15 florins per month for the "kettle" and are obliged to sell the oil to the owner of the latter. Under ordinary circumstances the price of sale was about 80 cents per bottle, containing 1½ litre. For exportation purposes the product is packed in cases, each containing 12 or 25 bottles of 540 grams of oil each. Adulteration of oil of cajuput with petroleum, benzine, etc., is often practiced by the natives, as well as by the Chinese merchants. These adulterations can be added to a high percentage before it can be discovered. One of the means of ascertaining it is by shaking a half-filled bottle; the air-bells disappear immediately when the oil is pure; in case the oil is adulterated, the air-bells remain intact for some time.

The green color of the oil is caused by the presence of copper and chlorophyl compounds. As a clear green color is considered a recommendation for cajuput oil, it is often intensified by laying a piece of copper in the oil. In the East Indies no drug is so generally used for external purposes as that of cajuput.

The principal seaport for exportation of oil of cajuput is Macassar. On the isle of Boeroe the principal port was Kajeli until 1914; now it is Namlea. In 1914 63,000 kilos of the oil were sent to Java (for inland use therefor); 13,000 kilos to Borneo, etc. The largest quantity was further shipped to Singapore, from where it is sent to British India. The United States of America appears to buy large quantities in order to use it in the preparation of patent medicines. By way of Amsterdam, Hamburg and London a part of the production also arrives in Europe. The official commercial statistics give the following figures for the exportation during the last year (in kilograms):

Destination	1913	1914	1915
Holland	6,365	9,758	12,217
Germany	584	1,128	5,773
United States of America	526	11,874	15,931
Singapore	112,005	40,658	42,090
Siam	1,246	—	—
Hongkong	2,037	1,978	2,375
Portuguese Timor	1,423	—	564
Elsewhere	142	73	913
	124,228	65,469	79,863

These figures show that during the war Singapore has lost much of its significance as a seaport for transit of oil of cajuput, while, on the contrary, the direct

exportation to America has largely increased. The figures about 1916 and 1917 are not yet available.

Citronella Oil—The oil of citronella is distilled from serchwangi-grass that is for the greater part planted by the natives and is delivered to the manufacturers who pay from 25 to 30 cents per picol. The cultivation of the grass is very simple, and it grows abundantly in good soil. Practically 1,000 kilos of grass yield about 7 kilos of citronella oil. The greater part of the manufactories are owned by Chinese.

Oil of citronella is for the greater part used for the preparation of perfumes and soap; of late it is also made use of for the preparation of synthetic otto of rose. The principal places of production are Ceylon and Java. The production of Java is smaller but the quality of the oil is superior to that of the Ceylon product, so that it demands double the price. Java has exported the following quantities of citronella oil during the last year (in kilogramme):

Destination	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Holland	20,422	55,666	55,713	14,278	5,565
Great Britain	—	1,500	60,394	151,719	213,631
France	21,137	31,446	38,049	40,653	15,654
United States of America	6,637	25,787	63,560	196,065	204,807
Japan	—	5,091	12,377	19,416	50,437
Germany	23,824	17,164	—	—	—
Australasia	—	—	—	—	5,263
Belgium	2,710	—	—	—	—
Singapore	500	—	—	4,848	13,576
Elsewhere	—	—	3,233	1,764	6,830
	75,230	136,654	233,326	428,743	515,763

Germany, the principal purchaser in 1913, has quite disappeared from the statistics of later years.

Lemongrass Oil—This is another essential oil, distilled from a cultivated grass. The cultivation is done in exactly the same manner as that of serchwangi-grass. It yields about 0.2 per cent of oil. The trade in lemongrass oil has no longer any significance for Java, as the European import firms prefer the grass oil from Cochinchina and Reunion.

Cananga Oil—This oil is distilled from the flowers of a tree of more than 120 feet in height that grows all over the Dutch East Indies, and especially in Bantam, the only district where there is a regular plantation. The tree begins flowering when it is about 5 years old and bears flowers twice a year. Every tree yields about 60 kilograms of flowers per year. At least 350 kilos of flowers are required for obtaining 1 kilo of the oil. It is exported in small quantities, but is not mentioned separately in the official statistics. Its rival is ylang-ylang oil from Manila.

Tjempaka Oil—This is obtained from the leaves and the flowers of two trees, growing abundantly in the East Indies. It is not yet exported.

Patchouli Oil—The Singapore as well as the Java varieties of plant are cultivated in Java. The East coast of Sumatra furnishes 80 per cent of the total quantity that is exported from the Dutch East Indies. The plant attains a height of 2 or 3 feet; after 6 months the leaves can be gathered from which the oil is distilled; this can be repeated after another half year and most probably still some time afterwards. After being dried the leaves are packed into bales weighing about 40 pounds. The figures about the exportation from the Dutch East Indies are not yet regularly mentioned in the official statistics; in 1911 the value of the leaves, exported from Pangkalan Brandan, amounted to more than 30,000 florins and of the leaves exported from Tanjoeng-Poera, to more than 12,000 florins. The statistics for 1914 show a figure of 31,000 florins for exportation from Tapa Toean, of 7,800 florins from Pangkalan Brandan, and of 1,500 florins from other places. The greater part of the leaves is sent to Penang.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	40	—	42
Acetone	16	—	16 1/2
Acetphenetidin	2.50	—	2.60
Acetophenone, 1/2-oz. vials	—	—	2.55
Alcohol 188 proof	—	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	—	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.28	—	1.30
97 p.c.	1.31	—	1.33
Denatured, 180 proof	.38	—	.42
188 proof	.42	—	.44
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Alolin, U.S.P., powd.	1.00	—	1.05
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.65	—	.70
Benzate, cryst., U.S.P.	—	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.95	—	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	.54	—	.55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd.	.13	—	.14
Chloride U.S.P.	.25	—	.26
Hypophosphite	2.10	—	2.15
Iodide	4.65	—	4.80
Molybdate, Pure	—	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	.83	—	.85
Persulphate	.95	—	1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50	—	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.80	—	.85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.50	—	4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.18	—	.20
Needle powder	.12	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.35	—	.74
Antipyrine, bulk	—	—	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	.08	—	32.80
Argols	.40	—	.42
Arsenic, red	.09 1/2	—	.10
White	.85	—	.90
Aspirin	—	—	40.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	25.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	2.25
Barbital	.28	—	.29
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.50	—	.60
*Chlorate, pure	3.70	—	3.80
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.45	—	3.80
St. Thomas	—	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzonaphthol	7.00	—	8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P.	4.30	—	4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.	4.00	—	4.05
Oxide, pd.	4.10	—	4.15
Oxychloride	3.50	—	3.55
Salicylate	—	—	3.35
Subbenzoate	4.70	—	4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	—	3.20
Subsalicylate	—	—	3.90
Tannate	—	—	3.10
Borax, in bbls., crystals	—	—	.0734
Crystals, U.S.P., kegs.	—	—	.0834
*Imported	.59	—	.60
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk	—	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.58	—	1.65
*Nominal.	—	—	—

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	7.00	—	7.50
Hydrobromide	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.75	—	7.00
Phosphate	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	16.00	—	17.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.85	—	1.95
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.04
Iodide	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate	.85	—	.90
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Square of 4 ounces	—	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	2.70	—	2.75
24's in 1-lb. carton	2.70	—	2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton	2.75	—	2.80
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—	—
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	2.30	—	2.40
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	—	3.80
Casein, C. P.	.45	—	.49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.22	—	.23
Cerium Oxalate	—	—	.80
Cerium Sulphate	.05 1/2	—	.07
Chalk, prec. light, English	.04	—	.06
Heavy	—	—	—
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	—	—	1.05
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	—	.33
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	—	1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	—	—	5.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals—oz.	—	—	.61
Sulphate	—	—	.35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—	—
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	.45	—	.49
Oleate	.85	—	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	—	—	9.50
cryst., bulk	—	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.36	—	.40
Cases, fingers	.40	—	.45
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	—	8.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	80.00	—	85.00
Norwegian	130.00	—	135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.35	—	.37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—	—
Coumarin, refined	7.50	—	8.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	.45	—	.55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.45	—	.55
Creosote, U. S. P.	—	—	2.00
Carbonate	17.00	—	18.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	.22	—	.25
Dionin	16.00	—	16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	—	3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	—	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	—	1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	.23	—	.24
Washed	.27	—	.28
Nitrous, conc.	1.10	—	1.11
U.S.P., 1880	.34	—	.35

Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	1.35	—	1.40
Formaldehyde	.22	—	.23
Gelatin, silver	1.30	—	1.35
*Gold	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	.18 1/2	—	.19
C.P. in cans	—	—	.20 1/2
Dynamite, drums included	.17 1/2	—	.18
Saponifications, loose	.10 1/2	—	.11
Soap Lye, loose	.10 1/2	—	.11
Guaiaol, liquid	—	—	15.00
Crystals	—	—	17.00
Carbonate	—	—	16.00
Guarana	.90	—	.95
Haarlem Oil, bottles	3.25	—	5.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.15	—	1.20
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles	—	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles	—	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles	—	—	2.30
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.30	—	2.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	—	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	—	5.00
Crystals	—	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	—	—	1.38
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.23
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	—	1.15
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.20
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	—	4.50
*Kamala, U.S.P.	—	—	35
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.44	—	.47
Anhydrous, cans	—	—	2.95
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	.65	—	.70
Licorice, U. S. P.	.83	—	.84
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	—	—	1.50
Lithium Carbonate	—	—	2.50
Citrate	1.75	—	2.00
Lupulin	1.45	—	1.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	.25	—	.29
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	—	—	1.65
Glycerophosphate	—	—	1.70
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.85
Iodide	—	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light	—	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans	.50	—	.55
Magnesium Salicylate	2.25	—	2.50
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	3.25	—	3.35
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	2.00	—	2.10
Manganese Glycerophosphate	—	—	.75
Iodide	—	—	.85
Peroxide	.75	—	.80
Sulphate, crystals	—	—	.60
Menthon, Japanese	—	—	77.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	—	—	1.09
Bisulphate	—	—	.75
Blue Mass	—	—	.77
Powdered	—	—	1.02
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	—	—	1.51
50 p.c.	—	—	1.41
Calomel, Amer.	—	—	1.36
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	—	—	3.88
Powdered, Granular	—	—	3.98
Iodide, Green	—	—	1.66
Red	—	—	1.76
Yellow	—	—	1.80
Red Precipitate	—	—	1.85
Powdered	—	—	.75
White Precipitate	—	—	.35
with chalk	—	—	12.00
Methyl salicylate	—	—	.16
Methylene Blue, medicinal	—	—	.17
Milk, powdered	—	—	10.80
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	—	—	14.00
Morphine, Acet. bulk	—	—	16.10
Sulphate, bulk	—	—	16.00
Diacyetyl Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	—	—	.16
Ethyl Hydcl.	—	—	.27
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products	—	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	—	—	1.50
Sulphate	—	—	3.50
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—	3.10
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	—	—	.34
Granular	—	—	.08
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	—	.13
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	—	—	.15
Papain	—	—	.34
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	—	—	.08
Paris Green, kegs.	—	—	.13
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	—	—	.15
Cream White	—	—	.08 1/2
Lily White	—	—	.14
Snow White	—	—	.15
*Nominal	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Red	lb.	—	.75
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	— 16.20
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chlorate	lb.	.30	— .35
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.94
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	oz.	3.25	— 3.30
Lactophosphate	lb.	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	— 7.50	
5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60	
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.	oz.	—	.80
1-oz. tins	—	—	.88
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.90	— .92
Second Hands, American ..	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins ..	oz.	—	.80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	1.17
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	.80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ..	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	.43
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..	lb.	—	4.25
U.S.P. Insoluble	lb.	—	4.25
Salicin, bulk	30.00	— 30.50	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	— .85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	— 49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	— 49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	.33 1/4
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots ..	oz.	—	.63
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..	lb.	.75	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.50	— .51
Cacodylate	oz.	—	1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	lb.	—	.40
crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	.42
Granular, c. b. 10	lb.	—	1.25
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. VIII ..	lb.	—	1.40
Granular, U.S.P. IX	lb.	—	1.40
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	— .35
Glycerophosphate, crystals ..	2.50	— 2.60	
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	1.10	— 1.15	
Iodide, bulk	—	3.90	
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	—	.13	
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .45
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.05 1/2	— .07
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	1.65
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots	1.15	— 1.20	
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P.	16.00	— 16.75	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	13.00	— 14.00	
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	— 2.75	
Sulphur, com'l	100 lbs.	— 2.85	
Flowers	100 lbs.	— 3.00	
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .41
Nominal			

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

DYESTUFFS

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67 1/2
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	.52
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	23.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.25	— 13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	.75
Veronal (See Barbitol)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
bbl	—	.21	— .22
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	4.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	.45	— .75
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.38	— .42
Stearate	lb.	—	.42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Glacial	lb.	.14 1/4	— .15
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.70	— .75
Boric, cryst., bbls.....	lb.	1.34 1/2	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	1.34 1/2	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb	lb.	.08	— .10
1-lb. bottle	—	—	.18
5-lb. bottle	—	—	.16
50 to 100-lb. tins.	—	—	.12
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	1.12
Powdered	lb.	—	1.12 1/2
Second hands	lb.	1.00	— 1.03
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36 1/4	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	2.50	—
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.50	oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Hydroisulphuric, 10 p.c.tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	8.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02
Nitric 42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.08 1/2
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.30	— .35
Norwegian	lb.	.30	— .32
Picric, kegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. ayr. U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .36
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.23 1/4	— .25 1/2
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12 1/2
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.22 1/2	— .25
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.20 1/2	— .21
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86 1/2
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Sweet	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.42	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	— 24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.48	— .50
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Bottles	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	50.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	—	9.00
Erigeron	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Ginger	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Twice rect.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Garden	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linaloe	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Artificial, natural	lb.	—	32.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Petal	lb.	—	100.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	— 30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	— .50
Spruce Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Bottles	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	7.50	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	20.00	— 22.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Saflor	lb.	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.50	— 12.50
West Indies	lb.	—	6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Spruce	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, leaf	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.35	— .45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	— 18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern).....lb.	10.00	-11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb.....lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
*Malefern.....lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called).....lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic.....lb.	-	-20.00
Imported.....lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....lb.	7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black.....lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.		
No. 1.....lb.	.75	-.80
No. 2.....lb.	.72	-.75
No. 3.....lb.	.67	-.70
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.45	-.50
Sweet.....lb.	.45	-.50
Meal.....lb.	.50	-.55
Ambergris, black.....oz.	-10.00	
Grey.....lb.	-25.00	
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.25	-.27
Powdered.....lb.	.30	-.35
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.75	-.80
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.09	-.09%
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	.90	-.95
Powdered.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Russian, whole.....lb.	-	3.75
Powdered.....lb.	-	3.75
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.05%	-.07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	-.05
Civet.....oz.	3.00	3.20
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30	-.35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	-.45
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.45	-.55
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.63	-.69
Jewels, large.....lb.	1.70	1.75
Small.....lb.	1.55	1.60
French.....lb.	.30	-.40
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	-.40
Reeds.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	-	3.00
Spanish.....lb.	-	3.00
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.90	1.25
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.38	-.40
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	.40	-.42
Isinglass, American.....lb.	.80	-.81
*Russian.....lb.	-	-13.00

See Agar Agar

Kola Nut, West Indies.....lb.	.18	-.20
Honey, Calif.....lb.	.25	-.26
Manna, large flake.....lb.	1.30	1.35
Small flake.....lb.	.73	-.75
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.21	-.23
Irish.....lb.	.12	-.14
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	-12.40
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	-26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	-19.00
Tonquin.....lb.	40.00	-43.00
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	-30.10
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07	-.08
Powdered.....lb.	.12	-.13
Poppy Heads.....lb.	-	1.28
Sandalwood.....lb.	.50	-.55
Ground.....lb.	-	.60
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95	3.20
Powdered.....lb.	3.05	3.30
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.27	-.28
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.12	-.12%
Kegs.....per keg	-	6.50

BALISAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.45	-.46
South American.....lb.	.75	-.80
Fir, Canada.....lb.	7.90	8.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.60	1.65
Peru.....lb.	3.50	3.65
Tolu.....lb.	1.35	1.40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	.28	-.30
Basewood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	-.21
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	.55	-.60
of Tree.....lb.	.35	-.40
Buckthorn.....lb.	.23	-.24
Calisaya.....lb.	.95	1.00
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.18%	-.20
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.24	-.25
Siftings.....lb.	.12	-.13
Chestnut.....lb.	.10	-.10%
*Nominal		

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Chincona, red quills.....lb.	.65	-.73
Broken.....lb.	.50	-.55
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	-	-
Broken.....lb.	.70	-.75
*Loxa, pale, ba.....lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	-	-
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.....lb.	-	-
Condurango.....lb.	.11	-.12
Cotton Root.....lb.	.19	-.20
Cramp (true).....lb.	.53	-.60
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.10	-.11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	.09%	-.10
Elm, grinding.....lb.	.14	-.15
Select bbls.....lb.	.20	-.21
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	-.08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	-.10%
Mexerone.....lb.	.22	-.23
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	-.09
White.....lb.	.08	-.09
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.13	-.14
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	.12	-.13
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	.10	-.12
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.20	-.21
Northern.....lb.	.20	-.21
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.26	-.28
of Fruit.....lb.	.25	-.28
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.20	-.23
Select.....lb.	.30	-.35
Simaruba.....lb.	.75	-.80
Soap, whole.....lb.	.14	-.15
Cut.....lb.	.24	-.25
Crushed.....lb.	.18	-.19
Wahoo, of Root.....lb.	.23	-.24
of Tree.....lb.	.08	-.09
Willow, Black.....lb.	.16	-.17
White.....lb.	.07	-.08
White Pine.....lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar.....lb.	.15	-.20
Wild Cherry.....lb.	.15	-.20
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08	-.09

BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius.....lb.	.30	-.32
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	1.40
Para.....lb.	1.10	1.15
Surinam.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	4.25	5.25
Cuts.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Bourbon.....lb.	2.75	3.00
South American.....lb.	2.95	3.20
Tahiti, White Label.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Green Label.....lb.	1.40	1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.30	1.35
XX.....lb.	1.34	1.39
Powdered.....lb.	1.35	1.40
Fish.....lb.	.75	-.80
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.67	-.70
Juniper.....lb.	.08%	-.10
Laurel.....lb.	.08	-.10
Poke.....lb.	.10	-.11
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.11	-.12
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.14	-.16
Sloe.....lb.	.40	-.42

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	.62	-.65
Powdered.....lb.	.85	-.95
Borage.....lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula Petals.....lb.	1.05	2.60
Chamomile, German.....lb.	-	-
Hungarian type.....lb.	.47	-.50
Roman.....lb.	.60	-.70
Spanish.....lb.	-	45
Clover Tops.....lb.	.13	-.15
Dogwood.....lb.	.17	-.18
Elder.....lb.	.32	-.35
Insect, open.....lb.	.35	-.37
*Closed.....lb.	.43	-.45
Powd. Flowers and stems.....lb.	.30	-.35
Powd. Flowers.....lb.	.45	-.50
*Kousse.....lb.	-	60
avender, ordinary.....lb.	.24	-.25
Select.....lb.	.30	-.35
*Nominal		

Linden, with leaves.....lb.	.35	-.37
Without Leaves.....lb.	.65	-.70
Malva, blue.....lb.	3.00	3.50
Black.....lb.	.55	-.60
Mullein.....lb.	1.79	1.80
Orange.....lb.	1.95	2.00
Poppy, red.....lb.	.95	1.10
Rosemary.....lb.	.69	-.70
Saffron, American.....lb.	.34	-.35
Valencia.....lb.	13.50	-13.75
Tilia (see Linden)		

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	.98	1.05
Cape.....lb.	.13	-.15
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.08	-.09
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	.90	1.00
Powdered.....lb.	-	1.10
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	1.46	1.52
Powdered.....lb.	1.49	1.53
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.50	-.51
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber.....lb.	.15	-.16
Powdered.....lb.	.35	-.40
Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.....lb.	5.25	5.40
Powdered.....lb.	5.25	5.40
Benzoil, Siam.....lb.	.80	-.80
Sumatra.....lb.	.33	-.38
Camphor, ref.....lb.	2.40	2.50
Catechu.....lb.	.11	-.15
Chic, Mexican.....lb.	-	1.25
Euphorbium.....lb.	.28	-.30
Powdered.....lb.	.35	-.40
Galbanum.....lb.	1.38	1.45
Gamboge.....lb.	1.05	2.05
Guaia.....lb.	1.00	1.30
Hemlock.....lb.	.43	-.49
Kino.....lb.	.49	-.59
Mastic.....lb.	1.30	1.35
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.90	1.00
Siftings.....lb.	.70	-.78
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	1.13%	1.14
Tears.....lb.	.18	-.20
Sandarac.....lb.	.60	-.65
*Senegal, picked.....lb.	-	-
Sorts.....lb.	-	-
Spruce.....lb.	.63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases.....lb.	1.80	1.85
Thus, per bbl.....lb.	-	21.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Seconds.....lb.	2.90	3.00
*Turkey, firsts.....lb.	2.75	2.95
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Thirds.....lb.	-	-

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....lb.	.60	-.70
Balmomy.....lb.	.11	-.13
Bay, true.....lb.	-	-
Belladonna.....lb.	.50	-.55
Bonset, leaves and tops.....lb.	.18	-.22
Buchu, short.....lb.	1.75	1.80
*Long.....lb.	1.80	2.25
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	3.50	3.60
American.....lb.	.29	-.35
Catnip.....lb.	.15	-.16
Chestnut.....lb.	.06	-.07
Chiretta.....lb.	.39	-.40
Coca, Huancu.....lb.	-	-
Truxillo.....lb.	.70	-.75
Coltsfoot.....lb.	.18	-.19
Conium.....lb.	.29	-.32
Corn Silk.....lb.	.15	-.16
Damiana.....lb.	.15	-.16
Deer Tongue.....lb.	.16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic.....lb.	-	35
Imported.....lb.	.30	-.32
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.08	-.09
Euphorbia Pijulifera.....lb.	.15	-.16
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	.49	-.51
Henbane, German.....lb.	-	-
*Russian.....lb.	1.20	1.25
Domestic.....lb.	.65	-.95
Henna.....lb.	.32	-.34
Horhound.....lb.	.21	-.23
Jaborandi.....lb.	.38	-.40
Laurel.....lb.	.09	-.09%
Life Everlasting.....lb.	.10	-.11
Liverwort.....lb.	.29	-.35
Lobelia.....lb.	.12	-.14
Matico.....lb.	.25	-.26
*Marjoram, German.....lb.	-	-
French.....lb.	-	65
Motherwort herb.....lb.	.16	-.17
Patchouli.....lb.	.76	-.83
ennyroyal.....lb.	.18	-.20
Peppermint, American.....lb.	.26	-.29
Pichi.....lb.	.11	-.12
Prince's Pine.....lb.	-	40
*Nominal		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulastilla	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rue	lb.	—	—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Spanish	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Savory	lb.	.20½	—	.21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.30	—	.32
Siftings	lb.	.42	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.20
Tianevelly	lb.	.10	—	.12
Pods	lb.	.40	—	.45
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.20	—	.22
Spearmint American	lb.	.27	—	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	—	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.14	—	.14½
French	lb.	.08	—	.10
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.14	—	.17
Wormwood imported	lb.	.10	—	.12
Yerba Santa	lb.	.40	—	.45

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.49	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Alkanet	lb.	.79	—	.80
Althea, cut	lb.	.35	—	.40
Whole	lb.	.37	—	.43
Angelica American	lb.	.59	—	.60
Imported	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arnica	lb.	.24½	—	.25
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.56	—	.60
Bermuda	lb.	.40	—	.42
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	—	.16
Bamboo Rrier	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bearfoot	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.65	—	.70
Bell	lb.	.32	—	.34
Blood	lb.	.24	—	.26
Blueflag	lb.	.19	—	.21
Bryonia	lb.	.18	—	.19
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.29	—	.30
American	lb.	.60	—	.75
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.20	—	.21
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cohosh, black	lb.	.14	—	.15
Blue	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Colchicum	lb.	.24	—	.29
Colombo, whole	lb.	.21	—	.22
Comfrey	lb.	.17	—	.18
Culver's	lb.	.24	—	.26
Dandelion, English	lb.	.39	—	.45
American	lb.	.29	—	.30
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.09	—	.13
Echinacea	lb.	.14	—	.15
Elecampane	lb.	.28	—	.30
Galangal	lb.	.14	—	.15
Gelsemium	lb.	.18	—	.19
Gentian	lb.	.07	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.21
Geranium	lb.	.26	—	.28
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	3.00	—	9.00
Bleached	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.00	—	22.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.30	—	5.35
Northern	lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Southern	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Golden Seal	lb.	.23	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Imported	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Rio, whole	lb.	—	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.50
Jalap, whole	lb.	.18	—	.19
Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.90
Kava Kava	lb.	.80	—	.90
Lady Slipper	lb.	.18	—	.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.28	—	.30
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.25	—	.26
Selected	lb.	.73	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.29
*Lavage, American	lb.	.14	—	.15
Manaca	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris, Florentine bold.	lb.	.29	—	.30
Verona	lb.	.28	—	.29
Finger	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Parcira Brava	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	—	.75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Chips	lb.	—	—	1.50
Cuts	lb.	—	—	—
High Dried	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	—	.82
American	lb.	.38	—	.43
Mexican	lb.	.30	—	.31
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Southern	lb.	—	—	1.25
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	—	.70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	—	.40
Stripped	lb.	.43	—	.45
Spikenard	lb.	.30	—	.32
Squill, white	lb.	.14	—	.15
Stillingia	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Aleppy	lb.	.16	—	.16½
China	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Unicorn false (Hielonias)	lb.	.55	—	.57
True (Aletris)	lb.	.60	—	.65
*Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.11	—	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Spanish	lb.	.22	—	.22½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.21	—	.22
Morocco	lb.	—	—	.11
South American	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Caraway, African	lb.	.30	—	.31
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	.60
*Domestic	lb.	.68	—	.69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Celery	lb.	.36	—	.36½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	—	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05	—	.06
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Bleached	lb.	.08	—	.08½
*Cumini, Levant	lb.	.17½	—	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	—	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Dill	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	—	.14½
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07½	—	.08
*Russian	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.50	—	.55
Larkspur	lb.	.40	—	.45
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	—
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	.21	—	.22
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.24	—	.24½
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.08	—	.09
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.30	—	.31
English, yellow	lb.	.23	—	.25
Parsley	lb.	.70	—	.72
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.30	—	.32
Russian blue	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indian	lb.	—	—	—
Quince	lb.	—	—	—
Rape, English	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Japanese small	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Domestic	lb.	.14	—	.15
Sabadilla	lb.	.30	—	.35
Stramonium	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Kombe	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.19½	—	.20
South American	lb.	.14	—	.15
Manchurian	lb.	—	—	.12
Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.12
Levant	lb.	.70	—	.75

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Japan Caps	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22
China, Selected, mats.	lb.	.22	—	.23
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.40	—	.43
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Mombasa	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	—	.33
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Amboyas	lb.	.35	—	.36
Penang	lb.	.70	—	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cochin "D"	lb.	.16	—	.17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Japan	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.52
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.43½	—	.44
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.40	—	.41
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	—	.26
Pepper, Black, Sing.	lb.	.17	—	.17½
White	lb.	.27½	—	.28
Pimento, Select	lb.	.08	—	.08½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.40	—	.41
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.36	—	.47
Light, refined	lb.	.40	—	.41
Dark	lb.	.39	—	.40
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.81	—	.82
No. 1	lb.	.80	—	.81
No. 2	lb.	—	—	.60
No. 3	lb.	.36	—	.38
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	—	—	.15
White	lb.	—	—	.16
Chalky	lb.	—	—	.36
Japan	lb.	.14	—	.16
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	—	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearic Acid—	lb.	—	—	—
Single pressed	lb.	.19	—	.20
Double pressed	lb.	.20	—	.21½
Triple pressed	lb.	.23	—	.24

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.00	—	7.75
*70 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.50
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	11.52
*Glacial	100 lbs.	14.50	—	15.08
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	—	.04½
Ground	lb.	—	—	.04½
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.04½
Chrome	lb.	.15	—	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Ground	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Sulph.	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Low grade	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.09	—	.11
Heavy	lb.	.10	—	.11
Arsenic, white	lb.	.40	—	.42
Red	lb.	.30	—	.35
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.09
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	lb.	—	—	.07½
*20 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.07
*16 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.28½
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.14	—	.15
Granulated, white	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Lump	lb.	.34	—	.35
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	.60	—	.70
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lb.	.07½	—	.09
lbs. bulk	lb.	—	—	—
Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .054
Barium, chloride	ton	—	85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	.20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.24
Nitrate	lb.	.114	— .124
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks 100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.80	
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.074	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	—	.074
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	22.50	— 24.50	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	.25
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	—	.074
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.064	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	7.50	— 7.65
Second hands	lb.	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.124	— .13
Cyanide chlor. Mix. 75-76	lb.	.27	— .25
Coppers, f.o.b. works 100 lbs.	1.20	— 1.25	
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls. lb.	48 p.c. in carboys	—	.08
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.11
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.12
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.124	— .13
Broken Cakes	lb.	.134	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .144
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.15	— .17
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	.094	— .094
Foreign	lb.	—	.094
Red, American	lb.	—	.104
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.084
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	.094
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.104
English	lb.	—	.104
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.154	— .194
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid	—	—	—
*18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.15	— .16
double	lb.	.13	— .14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.064	— .064
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	— .074
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	— .074
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.084	— .084
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.054
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.054
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.064
Phosphorus, red	lb.	.75	— .75
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .35
Plaster of Paris	bbbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.40	— .45
Sticks	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	—	.65
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.30
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	.30
Powdered, American	lb.	—	.30
Japanese	lb.	.29	— .30
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	— 150.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.60	— .65
Prussiate, red	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	—	.20
Refined	lb.	.314	— .314
Soda Ash, 58 basis 48	100 lbs.	—	1.75
In bbls	100 lbs.	—	1.80
Caustic, 76 basis 60	100 lbs.	—	2.75
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.08	— .09
Bichromate	lb.	.094	— .094
Bisulphate	lb.	—	.125
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	—	—	.30
Chlorate	lb.	—	.30
Cyanide	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
Keas	lb.	—	.4324
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	.064	— .07
Refined	lb.	.14	— .16
Nitrite	lb.	.18	— .20
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.05	— .06
30-32 p.c.024	— .03
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	60.00	— 70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—
Sulphur Dioxide Com.11	— .12
Dry114	— .124
Sulphuric Acid	12.00	— 15.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.274
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	— .084
Granulated	lb.	— .134
Oxide, French	lb.	.12
Leaded	lb.	.084
Sulphate	lb.	.044

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.88	— .94
50 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.18
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.104	— .11
Flake	lb.	.084	— .094
Phenol	lb.	.08	— .12
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	— 15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.		.22	— .27
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	.80	— .85
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Acid H	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	.42	— .47
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	—	3.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	3.25	— 3.50	
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
Aniline Salts	lb.	—	.36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (50 p.c.)	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	1.00
F. F. C.	lb.	—	1.50
Benidine Base	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Benidine Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	1.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Dianisidine	lb.	—	12.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	—	.30
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.17	— .18
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.30	— .35
Fusel	lb.	—	.32
Crystall	lb.	.36	— .38
Diethylaniline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.53	— .57
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	.33
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.40	— .50
Diphenylamine	lb.	.65	— .75
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	.85
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	.14
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	—	1.60
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

*Nominal.

Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.75	— .85
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.40	— .45
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrobenzol	lb.	—	.14
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.40	— .45
Paranitraniline	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	6.50
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
o-Toluidine	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	—	—
Black	lb.	1.15
*Blue	lb.	3.00
Brown	lb.	1.25
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50
Orange 11	lb.	.50
Orange 111	lb.	1.00
Red	lb.	1.10
Scarlet	lb.	1.10
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	6.50
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	16.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50
Metanil yellow	lb.	2.40
Medium Green	lb.	6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25
Uranine	lb.	10.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	4.75
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	4.00
Blue	lb.	1.25
Brown	lb.	1.55
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75
Fast Red	lb.	3.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00
Yellow	lb.	2.75
Violet, con't	lb.	2.75
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	2.50
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	2.75
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	—
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.	—
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70
Blue	lb.	1.65
Orange	lb.	1.40
Red III	lb.	1.65
Red IV	lb.	1.80
Scarlet	lb.	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.70
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—
Nigrosine, water sol., blue ..	lb.	—
Jet	lb.	.90

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.40	—	.45
Blue, Dom.	lb.	.50	—	.60
Blue sol., Imp.	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Navy Blue	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.50

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	—	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.60	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	4.65	—	4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	—	—	1.15
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrysoidine Y.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	—	8.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	—	—	9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	10.50	—	11.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	—	5.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	—	4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	—	—	3.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't	lb.	—	—	50.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	8.50	—	9.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	—	.34
Seed	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	—	.80
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.15	—	2.75
Kurpahas	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	—	.30
Nuttall's, blue Aleppo	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Chinese	lb.	.33	—	.35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	lb.	—	—	.07
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Aleppey	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Pubna	lb.	.10	—	.11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, stocks	ton	42.00	—	48.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	—	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.				
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.17	—	.19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Triple	lb.	—	—	.15
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	.18
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	—	—	.15
Liquid	lb.	Nominal		
Tablet	lb.	Nominal		
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	.26
*English	lb.	.22	—	.26
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—	.26
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.25	—	.26
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.13	—	.14
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.16
*Nominal.				

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	—	.32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.13 1/2
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.27	—	.28
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	—	.37
Indigotin, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.25	—	.28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	—	.13 1/2
Contract	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/2
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.20
Paste	lb.	—	—	.10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.16

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Technical	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	—	.85
Domestic	lb.	.58	—	.60
Prussian blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	40.00	—	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	—	80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	60.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—	65.00
*Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—	60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	97.00	—	100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—	85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	75.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	—
bbls.	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.03 1/2
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Common	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.20	—	.21
Cubes, Java	lb.	—	—	.14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	—	.14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	—	.10
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.02 1/2
50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	Nominal		
*Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	.05 1/2
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	.05 1/2
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.07	—	.08
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
*Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	.01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal		

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Col Newfoundland	gal.	—	—	.90
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—	.85
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	80.00	—	85.00
*Norwegian	bbl.	130.00	—	135.00
*Nominal.				

Degras, American	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.08
English	lb.	—	—	.09
Neutral	lb.	.16	—	.18
Horse prime winter	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Lard	gal.	—	—	2.60
Off prime	gal.	—	—	1.20
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.05
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.00
No. 2	gal.	—	—	.95
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	.90
*White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	—	.95
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	.70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	—	.65
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	1.75
30 deg, cold test	gal.	—	—	1.65
40 deg, cold test	gal.	—	—	1.30
Dark	gal.	—	—	.80
Prime	gal.	—	—	1.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	.27	—	.29
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—	—
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	—	22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
*Sperm bleached winter				
38 deg, cold test	gal.	—	—	2.00
45 deg, cold test	gal.	—	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg, cold test	gal.	—	—	1.95
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.19	—	.20
Double pressed	lb.	.20	—	.21 1/2
Triple pressed	lb.	.23	—	.24
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Prime	gal.	—	—	1.20
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	—	.95
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.05

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.22	—	.23
Cases	lb.	.23	—	.24
No. 3	lb.	.20	—	.21
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.20
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Tanks	lb.	—	—	.13 1/2
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	—	—	.16 1/2
Tanks	lb.	—	—	.16
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	22.81	—	23.91
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.19
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.				
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	—	.17 1/2
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21 1/2	—	.22
*White	lb.	—	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Linseed, raw ear lots	gal.	—	—	1.58
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	—	1.61
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.64
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.66
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	—	2.25
*Foots	lb.	—	—	—
*Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.20	—	.22
*Benin	lb.	—	—	—
Niger	lb.	.17	—	.18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—	.17
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.23	—	.23 1/2
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	—	1.35
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.56	—	.58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.57	—	.58
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
*Blown	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	—	.65
Second	gal.	—	—	.71
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	—	1.50
*Imported	gal.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	—	—	.14 1/2
New York, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Commercial	lb.	.35	—	.36

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 23-30	gal.	.23	—	.24
cold test	gal.	.23	—	.24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.23	—	.24
Summer	gal.	.23	—	.24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.42	—	.45
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	—	.43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	—	.75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	—	.32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	—	.50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	—	.75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	—	.41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	—	.38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	—	.38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	—	.47
No. 200	gal.	.40	—	.42
No. 100	gal.	.35	—	.36
No. 110	gal.	.33	—	.34
*Nominal.				

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	—	—	.76½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.64	—	.66
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.62	—	.65
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.50	8.00
Rosin, com to g'd.	200-lb. bbl.	11.50	13.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	12.50	13.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	—	.70	—	.72
*Diamond 'I'	—	—	—	—
V. S. O.	—	.70	—	.72
Fine Orange	—	.54	—	.57
Second Orange	—	.50	—	.52
T. N.	—	.49	—	.52
A. C. Garnet	—	.47	—	.48
Button	—	—	—	.65
Regular, bleached	—	.46	—	.47
Bone, dry	—	.56	—	.57

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—	—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—	56.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—	—	53.00
Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	—	—	—	—
Corn Cake	—	—	—	—	55.00
Meal	—	—	—	—	59.00
Linseed cake, dom.	—	—	—	—	65.00
Linseed Meal	—	—	—	—	65.00

COCOA

Bahia	—	.17	—	.17½
Caracas	—	.19	—	.20
*Hayti	—	.15½	—	.16
Maracaibo	—	.30	—	.32
Trinidad	—	.20	—	.20½
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum,	per 100 lbs.	7.00	—	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	5.75	—	6.25
Potato, white or canary..	—	.14½	—	.16½
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.	—	4.30	—	4.52
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	—	4.37	—	4.57
Powdered	—	4.75	—	5.07
Potato, Domestic	—	.09½	—	.10
Imported, duty paid	—	—	—	.10½

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Powdered	—	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	—	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners' A	—	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
Standard Gran.	—	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills	—	—	—	—	.65
Light, strained	—	—	—	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	—	—	—	—	.90
White, bleached, winter.	—	—	—	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	—	—	—	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test.	—	—	—	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test.	—	—	—	—	1.30
Dark	—	—	—	—	.80
Prime	—	—	—	—	1.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	—	.12	—	.12½	—
Saponified	—	.12	—	.12½	—
Stearic, single pressed	—	.19	—	.20	—
Double pressed	—	.20	—	.21½	—

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	—	.22	—	.23
No. 3	—	.23	—	.24
Cocanut, Dom. Ceylon bbls.	—	.15	—	.15½
Ceylon, Tanks	—	—	—	.13½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	—	—	—	.16½

*Corn, crude, bbls.	—	—	.19
Refined, barrels	22.81	—	23.01
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills.	—	—	.17½
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls.	—	—	.21½
Winter, yellow	—	—	.22
5-bbl. lots	—	—	1.58
*Olive, denatured	—	—	1.61
*Foots	—	—	2.25
Palm Lagos, casks	—	—	—
Niger	—	.17	—
Palm Kernel, domestic	—	—	.17
Peanut, edible	—	.23	—
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.	—	—	1.35
Pine, white steam	—	.57	—
Sesame, domestic, edible	—	—	1.50
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	—	.16	—

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	—	.10	—	.12
Yellow	—	—	—	.10
House	—	.10	—	.10½
Brown	—	.07	—	.08
Lard City	—	.32½	—	.33
Compound	—	—	—	.23½
Stearine, lard	—	—	—	.34½
Oil	—	—	—	.33
Tallow, edible	—	—	—	.24
City, prime	—	—	—	.12½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	—	.23	—	.24
City Fancy	—	—	—	.15
Prime Packers	—	—	—	.14½
Grease, Choice White	—	—	—	.14
*"A" White	—	.12½	—	.13
*"B" White	—	.10½	—	.11
Yellow	—	.09	—	.09½
Brown	—	.07	—	.09
Bone	—	—	—	.09
House	—	—	—	.31
Stearine, prime oleo	—	—	—	.32
Lard, city steam	—	—	—	.32½
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—
†Buyers' Tanks.	—	—	—	—

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from April 28 to May 5—Exports for the month of February

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, crystals, 92 cs., Harper, Thompson & Marshall; 260 kegs, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; 20 kgs., C. P. Finlay & Co.; 50 kgs., C. L. Huisking; 40 kgs., Bankers Trust Co.; 40 kgs., C. P. Stork & Co.; 40 kgs., Black, Giddes, L't'd.; carbolic, 35 crates, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 40 kgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., London; 200 kgs., Klipstein & Co.; 25 kgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo; 8 cks., C. T. Smith, London; 40 kgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; boracic crude, 50 kgs., The Pacific Coast Borax Co., Leghorn

ALBUMEN, EGG—50 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Shanghai; 45 cs., Fearon Daniels & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., Dodwell & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Shanghai

ALCOHOL—168 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

ALMOND—Bitter, 50 kgs., Cresca & Co., Bordeaux; 20 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co.; 275 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons; sweet, 400 bgs., The Bankers Trust Co.; 2,510 bgs., Irving National Bank; 800 cs., Goldman Sachs & Co.; 780 bgs., Hanover National Bank; 500 bgs., Reid Murdock & Co.; 100 bgs., The First & Security National Bank; 100 bgs., The Citizens National Bank; 500 bgs., The Bank of New York; 300 bgs., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Malaga

ANILINE COLORS—1 cs., 1 kg., L. Gode-haus & Co., London

ANTIMONY—197 bbls., A. Nordan & Co., Shanghai

ANTIPYRENE—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

ARGOLS—19 cks., Baring Bros. & Co.; 101 bgs., 104 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 64 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 35 cks., The Bank of New York, Naples

BARBS—Mangrove, 2,441 bags, South Sea Import & Export Co., Kingston; 1,049 bgs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Puerto Plata; Medicinal, Siftings, 4 bbls., 8 bbls., T. Montell Sons & Co.; 20 bbls., A. Baldwin & Co.; Nassau

BALSAM—15 cs., Neuss Hesslein & Co.; 233 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Panama; Copiba, 36 cs., R. A. Putman & Co.; 20 cs., Meyer & Co., London

BEANS—Castor, 150 bgs., Southern Oil Co.; 138 pkgs., Michelana & Co., San Pedro; Cocoa, 430 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, London; 440 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Panama; 250 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co.; 250 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co.; 48 kgs., Dunham Manufacturing Co., Calcutta; 2,800 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co.; 645 bgs., Equitable Trust Co.; 2,575 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Bahia; 69 bgs., 74 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Rotterdam; 14,000 bgs., A. Occidentals; 16,800 bgs., Anglo Guinea Products Co.; 400 bgs., 800 bgs., 6,350 bgs., Bank of British West Africa; 3,200 bgs., G. B. Ollivant & Co.; 1,600 bgs., J. H. Raynor & Co.; 1,600 bgs., K. Wilson & Co.; 3,512 bgs., K. H. Butler & Co., Accra; 155 bgs., George Amsinck & Co.; 50 bgs., C. E. Griffin, La Guayra; 107 bgs., H. E. Botzow; 100 bgs., R. Desvernine; 200 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas; 100 bgs., H. O. Wilbur, Puerto Cabello; vanilla, 38 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London

CALOMEL—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

CAMPOR—1 cs., United Fruit Co.; 8 cs., National City Bank, London; 25 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; slabs, 14 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

CHALK—500 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., London; a quantity in bulk, H. F. Tainter & Co., London; precipitated, 160 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., London

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—2 cs., G. T. Cinchon, London; 5 cks., Brown Bros. & Co.

CINCHONA ALKALOIDS—mixed, 30 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., London; Cinchonidine

Sulphate, 8 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., London; Cinchonine sulphate, 7 cs., The Niagara Electro Chemical Co., Rotterdam

DIVI DIVI—1,265 seroons, 434 bgs., 1,408 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Rotterdam

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; 6 cks., George Lueders & Co.; 3 cks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Malaga; 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., London; 52 cs., J. B. Horner, Naples; 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Bordeaux

EXTRACTS—Licorice, 50 cs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Bahia; mangrove bark, 5,200 bgs., Robert Evans & Woodhead, Singapore

FLOWERS—Linden, 20 bbls., Peek & Velsor, Leghorn; medicinal, 10 bbls., Peek & Velsor, London

GUMS—Olibanum, 4 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; Tragacanth, 474 bgs., 49 cs., Thurston & Braidich; 80 bgs., 34 cs., Guaranty Trust Co.; 10 bgs., Bernard, Judea & Co., London; 4 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

HERBS, MEDICINAL—22 bbls., Irving National Bank, Leghorn; 5 bbls., F. R. Downing & Co., Leghorn; 10 bbls., T. Meadows & Co., Leghorn

IRON OXIDE—652 bgs., The Equitable Trust Co.; 130 bbls., The Federal Composition Co.; 148 bbls., East River National Bank, Malaga; Red, 200 bgs., Hummel & Robinson, London

ISINGLASS—40 bbls., Eastment & Kilburn; 21 bgs., 80 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London

KERNELS—683 cs., Smith & Schipper, Leghorn

LEAVES—Senna, 8 bbls., Lehn & Fink; 13 bbls., P. E. Anderson & Co.; 14 bbls., Murray & Nickel, London; Thyme, 100 hampers, F. Vitelli & Son, Naples

LEECHES—2 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 11 tubs, Tacobellis & Co., Naples; 15 tubs, Brown Bros. & Co., Gibraltar

LIME JUICE—49 cks., 10 puncheons, 1 hhd., Baring Bros. & Co., London; Concentrated, 124 cks., 505 cks., Chas. Pfizer & Co.; 50 cks., J. P. Smith & Co., London

LOGWOOD—Crystals, 24 bls., T. S. Todd & Co., Puerto Plata

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—medicines, 1 cs., 2 cs., J. S., United Fruit Co., London; 40 cs., J. Personneni, Naples; Wine, 500 cs., Shun Nim Chi, Hongkong; Drugs, 37 bgs., J. B. Horner & Co., Singapore; 3 cs., Bienenck & Co., London

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1 cs., Schiefelin & Co., London

MENTHOL—Crystals, 30 cs., Japanese, Mechanics & Metals National Bank; 14 cs., Baring Bros. & Co.; 25 cs., Ayers, Bridges & Co.; 40 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 9 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

MENTHYLENE BLUE—1 cs., Sanderson & Sons, London

MERCURY—10 flasks, Poillon & Portier, Vera Cruz

NAPHTHALENE—Crude, 113 cks., Baring Bros. & Co., London

NUT GALLS—7 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London

OILS—Almond, 17 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; Aniline, 120 bls., Eastman Kodak Co., Naples; Anisced, 250 cks., The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hongkong; 250 cks., The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hongkong; Anthracite, 100 cs., The Northeastern Co., London; Cassia, 10 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co.; 100 cs., E. Boissevain & Co.; Hongkong; 350 cs., 50 cs., A. Chris & Co., Hongkong; 50 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hongkong; 100 cs., A. Chris & Co., Hongkong; 100 cs., New York Overseas Co., Inc., Hongkong; Castor, 6 cs., United Fruit Co.; Fusel, 20 drs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 54 drs., Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam; Lemon, 500 1/2 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 150 1/2 cs., J. W. Lyon, Naples; Linseed, 5 drs., United Fruit Co.; 50 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa; Olive, 5 bls., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Gibraltar; 300 cs., Irving National Bank; 200 bls., A. E. Rittwag; 113 bls., W. Schall & Co.; 100 bls., Fort Dearborn National Bank; 75 bls., Banca Commercial Italiana; 100 bls., The Equitable Trust Co.; 449 cs., Thos. Meadows & Co.; 25 bls., Royal Bank of Canada; 400 cs., Gomez & Co.; 100 bls., Chatham & Phoenix National Bank; 50 bls., Atlantic National Bank; 280 bls., T. Rodriguez; 150 cs., 100 bls., Steib & Duttweiler, Inc.; 70 cs., The Dominion Bank; 14 cs., 10 bls., Thos. Meadows & Co.; 40 cs., The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.; 4 bls., The Bank of Toronto; 15 cs., The Standard Bank of Canada; 404 bls., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; Peppermint, 50 cs., Leuders & Co., London; 667 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam; 14 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, London; 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Sandalwood, 6 cs., Chris & Co.; 13 cs., Chas. Huisking, Inc., London; Sulphur, 55 bls., The Nafra Co., Inc., Genoa

OPIMUM—10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Naples; 6 cs., National City Bank, Constantinople; 25 cs., G. Guibenkian, Constantinople; 21 cs., Orby Produce Trading Co., Constantinople; 71 cs., 27 cs., 16 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Constantinople; 7 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London

PERFUMERY—Artificial, 2 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux; 246 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Bordeaux; 9 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux; 61 cs., Cia Morana, Genoa

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—5 cs., G. F. Wallen Co., London; 5 cs., G. T. Wallen & Co., Bordeaux

PHENAZONE—3 cs., Bengol Trading Co., London

ROTASH COMPOUNDS—Miscellaneous, 50 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London

POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,000 bgs., R. A. Munro, Havre

PYRAMIDON—1 kg., Bengol Trading Co., London

QUININE SALICYLATE—2 cs., London

QUINOIDINE SULPHATE—40 drs., 8 cs., 8 cs., R. W. Greff & Co.; 40 drs., Baring Bros. & Co., London

ROOTS—Dandelion, 42 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Licorice, 320 bls., Brown & Co., Seville; 7,917 pkgs., MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Shanghai; 20 cs., Baring Bros. &

Co., London; medicinal, 4 bls., Peek & Velsor, London; Orris, 64 bgs., The Guaranty Trust Co., Leghorn; 424 bgs., 124 bgs., The Chase National Bank, Leghorn; 426 bgs., A. Chris & Co., Leghorn; Rhubarb, 16 cs., 10 cs., J. L. Hopkins, Shanghai; 30 cs., Fearon, Daniels & Co., Shanghai; 2 cs., Schiefelin & Co., London; 18 bgs., Peek & Velsor, London; 5 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 11 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., London; Valerian, 3 bls., Gormley, King & Co., London

SALTPETER—1,000 bgs., Roalts Bros., Calcutta

SEEDS—Aniseed, 171 bgs., 200 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; Canary, 500 bgs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Gibraltar; Fennel, 70 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; Foenugreek, 33 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; Herb, 5 bls., P. H. Petry & Co., Leghorn; Linseed, 34,479 bgs., Bolle, Watson & Co.; 47,715 bgs., National Lead Co., Rosario; Mustard, 200 bgs., Herbst Bros., Copenhagen; Sunflower, 2,779 bgs., Bolle, Watson & Co., Rosario

SANDALWOOD—12 cs., George Lueders & Co., London

SHAVING CREAM—Medicinal, 7 cs., Park & Tilford, London

SOAP—Olive, 500 cs., R. Gomez, Malaga; Toilet, 1 cs., United Fruit Co., London; 2 cs., A. E. Paterson & Co., London

SPICES—Cinnamon, 3 bls., United Fruit Co., London; ginger, 200 cks., T. M. Duché & Co., 700 cs., E. Brenecke & Co.; 100 cs., Delapenha & Co.; 25 cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Hongkong; 15 cks., E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hongkong; 56 bls., Peek & Velsor, Hongkong; 25 cs., Huylers Co., Hongkong; Mace, 227 cs., 39 cs., Seixas & Co., Rotterdam; Nutmegs, 337 cs., 7 cs., Seixas & Co.; Pepper, 1 bg., 2 cs., United Fruit Co.; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

SPONGES—10 bls., Lasker & Bernstein; 10 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co.; 2 bls., Ryner Supply Paint Co.; 28 bls., Florida Sponge & Chamois Co.; 34 bls., A. Isaacs & Co.; 26 bls., 149 bls., Baring Bros. & Co., Nassau; Clippings, 200 bls., Lasker & Bernstein; Refuse, 230 bls., 5 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Nassau

TALC—300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa

TARTAR—205 sks., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin; 1,620 sks., 1,437 sks., Tartar Chemical Works, Bordeaux; 200 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa

TOILET POWDER, MEDICINAL—1 cs., F. B. Arnold & Co., London

WATERS—Mineral, 300 crts., Ital Corallo, Leghorn

WAX, BEES—69 bgs., 67 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; 5 pkgs., Yglesias, Vera Cruz

WINE LEES—110 bgs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., London

ZINC SULPHIDE—1 cs., C. A. Sykes, London

Exports

ACIDS—Carbolic—720 lbs., Mexico; 320 lbs., Argentina; 2,393 lbs., Cuba; 462 lbs., Spain; 100 lbs., Newfoundland; 457 lbs., British West Indies; 22 lbs., Greece; 150 lbs., Mexico; 5 lbs., Bolivia; 88 lbs., Nicaragua; 55 lbs., Guatemala; 600 lbs., China; 488 lbs., Colombia; 150 lbs., Philippine Islands; 270 lbs., Peru; 100 lbs., Venezuela; 2 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 100 lbs., British East Indies; 10 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 83 lbs., Hayti; 488 lbs., Chile; 146 lbs., Ecuador; Nitric, 1,056 lbs., Argentina; 7,987 lbs., Colombia; 100 lbs., Guatemala; 420 lbs., Australia; 1,783 lbs., Newfoundland; 20 lbs., Venezuela; 15 lbs., Nicaragua; 312 lbs., Peru; 25 lbs., Panama; 1,670 lbs., British Guiana; 20 lbs., Newfoundland; 500 lbs., Chile; 74 lbs., Jamaica; 1,852 lbs., Cuba; 349 lbs., Brazil; 66 lbs., British West Indies; 7 lbs., Trinidad; Picric, 11 lbs., Argentina; 261 lbs., Cuba; Sulphuric, 29,435 lbs., Mexico; 119 lbs., British West Indies; 1,000 lbs., England; 9 lbs., Trinidad; 3,746 lbs., Guatemala; 4,093 lbs., Jamaica; 4,831 lbs., Panama; 520 lbs., Nicaragua; 900 lbs., Australia; 41,192 lbs., Cuba; 446 lbs., Nicaragua; 3,440 lbs., Venezuela; 1,584 lbs., Argentina; 140 lbs., French West Indies;

12,280 lbs., British Guiana; 18 lbs., Ecuador; 3,140 lbs., Hayti; 1,075 lbs., Colombia; 638 lbs., San Dominica; 1,105 lbs., Chile; 154 lbs., Brazil; 708 lbs., Peru; Miscellaneous, 10,633 lbs., Cuba; 8,862 lbs., British South Africa; 24,695 lbs., Denmark; 198,220 lbs., England; 35,999 lbs., Argentina; 1,737 lbs., Japan; 4,719 lbs., Mexico; 73 lbs., Barbados; 112 lbs., Greece; 1,089 lbs., Philippine Islands; 15,124 lbs., Spain; 9,324 lbs., Brazil; 2,188 lbs., New Zealand; 6,964 lbs., Chile; 1,388 lbs., British Guiana; 3,209 lbs., British India; 12,813 lbs., Italy; 1,049 lbs., Panama; 6,721 lbs., Venezuela; 15,856 lbs., Australia; 3,415 lbs., Portugal; 223 lbs., Guatemala; 425 lbs., Nicaragua; 325 lbs., Sweden; 974 lbs., Jamaica; 263 lbs., British West Indies; 143 lbs., Hayti; 553 lbs., Bermuda; 1,717 lbs., China; 20 lbs., Costa Rica; 50 lbs., Newfoundland; 2,157 lbs., Colombia; 3 lbs., Virgin Islands; 5,554 lbs., Peru; 23 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 82 lbs., Honduras; 34 lbs., Salvador; 59 lbs., Bolivia; 144 lbs., San Domingo; 24 lbs., French West Indies; 17 lbs., Dutch West Indies.

ALCOHOL—110 gals., British Guiana; 7,000 gals., French Africa; 148 gals., French West Indies; 3,720 gals., Turkish Europe; 282 gals., Turkish Asia; 58 gals., Hayti

BENZOL—801 lbs., Mexico; 1,465 lbs., Uruguay; 980 lbs., New Zealand; 8,011 lbs., Mexico; 560 lbs., British South Africa

CALCIUM CARBIDE—162,550 lbs., Chile; 11,640 lbs., Portuguese Africa; 20,176 lbs., Cuba; 52,200 lbs., British West Africa; 10,000 lbs., Costa Rica; 61,150 lbs., Argentina; 5,000 lbs., Uruguay; 43,565 lbs., Venezuela; 2,400 lbs., Portugal; 4,000 lbs., New Zealand; 5,420 lbs., Hongkong; 400 lbs., Nicaragua; 144 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 39,540 lbs., Panama; 600 lbs., Colombia; 5,360 lbs., Mexico; 1,300 lbs., French West Indies; 3,900 lbs., San Domingo; 22,800 lbs., Bolivia; 15,680 lbs., Brazil

COPPER SULPHATE—25,730 lbs., Mexico; 141,150 lbs., Greece; 23,437 lbs., Sweden; 30,175 lbs., Denmark; 100 lbs., Costa Rica; 2,200 lbs., New Zealand; 44,000 lbs., Argentina; 246 lbs., Ecuador; 112,882 lbs., Brazil; 19,350 lbs., Venezuela; 30,800 lbs., Chile; 2,120 lbs., Peru; 188 lbs., Colombia; 1,100 lbs., British Guiana; 246 lbs., Ecuador; 2,000 lbs., French West Indies; 5,175 lbs., Cuba; 25 lbs., Nicaragua; 20 lbs., British West Indies; 24 lbs., Jamaica; 2,000 lbs., French West Indies

DYES, MISCELLANEOUS—\$2,934, Philippine Islands; \$11,425, Spain; \$945, Denmark; \$29,467, Brazil; \$41,716, Argentina; \$9,848, Uruguay; \$10,000, France; \$2,525, British South Africa; \$5,400, Italy; \$72,153, Japan; \$588, Sweden; \$1,500, New Zealand; \$2,216, Chile; \$10,720, England; \$2,574, Greece; \$13,880, Hongkong; \$14, Bermuda; \$11,832, Australia; \$221, Panama; \$1,175, British India; \$13,564, Mexico; \$29,405, China; \$89, Newfoundland; \$507, Venezuela; \$29, Trinidad; \$1,449, Peru; \$70, Bolivia; \$10, Dutch West Indies; \$53, Dutch Guiana; \$1,036, Cuba; \$1,503, Colombia

EXTRACTS, TANNING—\$688, Uruguay; \$13,358, Argentina; \$3, Ecuador; \$6,597, New Zealand; \$7,000, Greece; \$21,448, British South Africa; \$193, Peru; \$100, England; \$4,677, Australia; \$76, Mexico; \$31, Colombia; \$375, French West Indies; \$3,011, Colombia; \$697, Brazil

FORMALDEHYDE—\$11,232, Japan; \$1,200, Chile; \$12,240, Italy; \$19,604, France; \$1,094, Mexico; \$641, British Guiana; \$3,103, Cuba; \$504, British South Africa; \$1,616, Spain; \$4,400, Denmark; \$1,550, Australia; \$108, Guatemala; \$250, Philippine; \$87, Jamaica; \$111, Colombia; \$385, Trinidad; \$825, Salvador; \$1,837, Argentina; \$102, Peru; \$1,257, New Zealand; \$96, Venezuela; \$225, San Domingo

GINSENG ROOT—4 lbs., Dutch Guiana

GLUCOSE—70,000 lbs., Mexico; 10,506,691 lbs., England; 73,500 lbs., Cuba; 2,992,700 lbs., France; 562,625 lbs., Scotland; 189,750 lbs., Chile; 179,400 lbs., Philippine Islands; 404, 100 lbs., Italy; 3,269 lbs., Peru

GLYCERIN—7,492 lbs., Chile; 226 lbs., Guatemala; 24,354 lbs., Japan; 20,406 lbs., Cuba; 56,000 lbs., Norway; 2,250 lbs., Brazil; 13,200 lbs., British India; 457 lbs., Nicaragua; 1,400 lbs., Ecuador; 6,425 lbs., Mexico; 3,850 lbs., China; 50 lbs., Bermuda; 490 lbs., Trinidad; 1,235 lbs., Venezuela; 14,000 lbs., Hongkong; 200 lbs., Bermuda; 3,656 lbs., Peru; 457 lbs., Nicaragua; 350 lbs., British Guiana; 3 lbs., Panama; 215 lbs., Bolivia; 25 lbs., Newfoundland; 50 lbs., Philippine

New Incorporations

International Magnesite Products Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$250,000. Dr. R. Schiffman, Pasadena, Cal., C. W. Hill, Los Angeles, William M. Crouse, San Diego.

Nebraska-Utah Potash Co., Marysville, Utah, capital \$100,000. Robert E. Marks, C. L. Cundick, Salt Lake City, Jesse M. Peterson, E. L. Weston, A. C. Waller.

Stevens Medicine Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$25,000. H. M. Peyser, A. N. Harris, L. E. Cooper, 320 Broadway, New York.

Ideal Remedies Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$100,000. H. L. Jacob, F. F. Goetz, F. J. Malone, Buffalo.

George C. Cartsonis Co., Manhattan, capital \$15,000. Medicines. G. C. Cartsonis, J. Lazarides, S. Pappadaniel, 357 Eighth Avenue, New York.

New York-Rio de la Plata, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals, medicines, and other products. J. L. Consignlio, F. J. and E. G. Burghard, 650 West End Avenue, New York.

Aluminum Potash Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, capital \$3,000,000. J. Stokes, Jr., W. P. Hauerbach, Salt Lake City, Hyrum O. Pack, Farmington, Utah.

Fritzsch Bros., Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. Essences, flavoring extracts and perfumery. J. Koehler, F. H. Leonhardt, F. E. Watermeyer, 82 Beckman Street, New York.

Casco Chemical Products Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$25,000. Harry A. Ellithorpe, Harold J. Caspers, Ralph N. Jackson.

Miller & Wells, Inc., Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., capital \$5,000. Chemical specialties. R. H. Miller, R. and M. W. Wells, Homer.

American Potash Co., Dover, Del., capital \$4,000,000. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, representing Corporation Trust Company, Wilmington, Del.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order requiring Armour & Company, Chicago, and the Farmers' Cooperative Fertilizer Company, Richmond, Va., whose capital stock is owned and controlled by Armour & Company through the Armour Fertilizer Works, a subsidiary, to cease and desist from selling fertilizers manufactured by the Farmers' Cooperative Fertilizer Company without fully disclosing to the trade and purchasing public that Armour & Company control the distribution and sale of fertilizers and fertilizer products sold by the Farmers' Cooperative Fertilizer Company.

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LIME CHLORIDE—112,142 lbs., Brazil; 86,285 lbs., Denmark; 23,340 lbs., Cuba; 14,903 lbs., Chile; 1,250 lbs., Portugal; 22,511 lbs., Mexico; 50 lbs., Philippine Islands; 2,010 lbs., Peru.
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—\$8,854, Turkey in Asia; \$71,331, Turkey in Europe; \$6,700 Mexico; \$36,343 British South Africa; \$10,752 Belgium; \$10,728 Egypt; \$44,391 Peru; \$38,380 Chile; \$30,725 British India; \$24 French Africa; \$79,360 Cuba; \$7,567 Hongkong; \$19,857 Venezuela; \$23,224 Australia; \$376 Canary Islands; \$232 Straits Settlements; \$1,207 Denmark; \$7,399 San Domingo; \$10 British East Africa; \$7,750 France; \$238 British West Africa; \$226 Belgium Congo; \$16,271 Spain; \$17,790 Panama; \$114,423 England; \$18,362 Philippine Islands; \$2,041 Greece; \$15,513 New Zealand; \$6,806 Iceland; \$92 British East Indies; \$1,823 Newfoundland; \$729 Para; \$4,970 Switzerland; \$76 Siam; \$6,692 Salvador; \$5,820 Japan; \$3,409 Italy; \$270 Dutch Guiana; \$4,138 Honduras; \$6,225 Trinidad; \$936 Bermuda; \$18,418 China; \$9,810 Jamaica; \$889 Portugal; \$2,854 British Guiana; \$442 Barbados; \$2,858 Hayti; \$59,869 Brazil; \$210 Costa Rica; \$3,274 Ecuador; \$593 French West Indies; \$4,941 Guatemala; \$2,693 Argentina; \$821 Dutch West Indies; \$670 Virgin Islands; \$5,056 Bolivia; \$2,812

British West Indies
MERCURY—10 lbs., 75 lbs., Trinidad; 160 lbs., Venezuela; 2,050 lbs., Denmark; 11 lbs., Brazil; 2 lbs., British West Indies
NICKEL OXIDE—11,200 lbs., Spain; 899 lbs., Japan
PARAFFIN WAX—Crude, 153,300 lbs., Japan; 66,000 lbs., Uruguay; 126 lbs., British India; Refined, 3,582,076 lbs., England; 4,464,953 lbs., France; 510,473 lbs., Argentina; 2,450,429 lbs., Spain; 450,419 lbs., Scotland; 436,880 lbs., British India; 56,000 lbs., British South Africa
PEPPERMINT OIL—8,140 lbs., England; 250 lbs., Hongkong; 35 lbs., Cuba; 350 lbs., Norway; 46 lbs., Peru; 56 lbs., Mexico; 10 lbs., British West Indies; 354 lbs., Denmark; 4 lbs., Colombia
PERFUMERY—\$26,843, Cuba; \$269,698, England; \$98,939 Brazil; \$57,959 Philippine Islands; \$21,261 British India; \$52,616 Japan; \$12,486 Straits Settlements; \$29,920 China; \$51,506 Australia; \$22,128 British South Africa
PETROLEUM JELLY—\$107,659, England; \$11,692 British India; \$4,667 France; \$11,348 Egypt; \$9,587 Japan; \$13,753 Brazil; \$63,630 Italy; \$1,401 Switzerland; \$534 Mexico; \$8,473 Argentina; \$412 Norway; \$1,501 Cuba; \$864 China; \$267 Panama; \$775, Colombia; \$3,605 Spain; \$937, Jamaica; \$575 Uruguay; \$2,326 Portugal; \$692 Peru; \$69 Bermuda; \$337 British Guiana; \$105 Costa Rica; \$14 Ecuador; \$106 Guatemala; \$51 Bolivia; \$251 Dutch West Indies; \$94 British West Indies; \$34 Honduras; \$466 San Domingo; \$3 Salvador; \$65 Hayti; \$542 Trinidad; \$758 Chile;

\$366 Venezuela; \$147 Virgin Islands; \$485 Portuguese Africa; \$11,530 Australia; \$399 French Africa; \$4,093 British South Africa; \$336 Straits Settlements; \$4,387 British South Africa; \$23 Dutch East Indies; \$4,087 British West Africa; \$33 Philippine Islands
POTASSIUM CILORATE—10,480 lbs., Cuba; 58,240 lbs., Australia; 21,712 lbs., Chile; 22 lbs., Greece; 20,600 lbs., Ecuador; 22,245 Venezuela; 51,120 lbs., British South Africa; 100 lbs., Spain; 6,934 lbs., Colombia; 34,399 lbs., Peru
SODA, ASH—1,265,263 lbs., Brazil; 1,402,750 lbs., Sweden; 23,224 lbs., Mexico; 296 lbs., Honduras; 115,690 lbs., China; 5,600 lbs., Panama; 86,100 lbs., Peru; 148,177 lbs., Cuba; 65,000 lbs., Japan; 1,207,629 lbs., Denmark; 3,00 lbs., Venezuela
SODA, CAUSTIC—1,556,551 lbs., China; 1,060,600 lbs., Argentina; 498,124 lbs., Peru; \$4,900 lbs., Japan; 1,500 lbs., Trinidad; 373,442 lbs., Australia; 56 lbs., British West Africa; 17,200 lbs., San Domingo; 102,098 lbs., Colombia; 362,500 lbs., Hongkong; 1,389,399 lbs., Brazil; 1,200 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 3,650 lbs., British Oceania; 181,130 lbs., Cuba
SODA, SAL—18,768 lbs., Brazil; 2,500 lbs., Miqueloo; 1,500 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 74,400 lbs., Cuba; 4,920 lbs., Venezuela; 41,625 lbs., Panama; 750 lbs., British West Africa; 5,250 lbs., British West Indies; 1,469 lbs., Bermuda; 1,550 lbs., San Salvador
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